THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

## BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

### A Sermon by Rev. Joseph King.

### The Bible as a Book of History—A Book of Law—A Book of Morals—A Book of Religion—The Aim of the Enemies of the Bible.

*This* is a subject that concerns the people of the present day more, perhaps, than any other, as upon their action will depend how far the coming generation is brought up. We owe all our greatness, as a nation, to the Bible and its precepts, and, as at the present day efforts are being made to take from the children of our land, in our public schools, the word of God, it becomes us to chronicle the views of our ministers on the matter, so that all may know clearly what the Bible is to each one of us.

Yesterday afternoon, at the request of the ministers of the various churches in Temperanceville, Rev. Joseph King, pastor of the First Christian Church, who is also the President of the Board of School Directors in Allegheny City, delivered a discourse on the subject, in the United Presbyterian church in that place. The building was very comfortably filled, many attending from Manchester, &c. After singing a Psalm, reading of the nineteenth Psalm and prayer, in which the minister prayed for the overthrow of Romanism, rationalism, &c., he delivered a very able and instructive discourse, which was listened to with much interest.

The speaker took as the basis of his discourse the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the third chapter of second Timothy:

"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

In this passage there are two things asserted: First, the inspiration of the Scriptures; and, second, its profitableness. I am to speak to you this afternoon about the Bible and its use in our common schools. The Bible is the book of books; it is the best book in the world; it gives us information which no other gives; it comforts when all others fail; it answers satisfactorily questions which no other book answers. I specify the following uses of it:

A BOOK OF HISTORY.

First, the Bible is valuable as a book of history. No other history is so ancient, indeed we know nothing of the creation of the world, or the creation of man, or its existence during the first 3,000 years except what we learn from the Bible. Theodotus, the oldest of profane historians, was contemporary with Malachi, the last of the Jewish prophets. Moses is the oldest historian, and who was very accurate. If not for him we should know nothing of the creation of the world. The Bible gives the most important historical statements to be found in any writing.

A BOOK OF LAW.

Second, it is valuable as a book of laws. It is the revelation of man's duty to his Maker. Human wisdom has failed to form a better code of laws than is revealed in the Bible, as written by Moses, form the principles of justice and common law between man and man to-day, and have been the world's great educator in righteousness.

A BOOK OF MORALS.

Third, it is valuable as a book of morals. It inculcates principles of purest morality, virtue, honor, justice, integrity, &c.; it quickens the moral nature of man, and thereby enlightens the understanding, and throws a light on things that were before dark and benighted man. It is the book for the education of the world. Some say it is sectarian. Why, might as well say that the sun and stars are sectarian, or are for a part of the world only. God's creatures. Look out on the world to-day. What a difference between some nations. Take China: That country, after an existence of thousands of years, is yet idolatrous. Scotland, is moral, pious, virtuous, intelligent, civilized. What makes this difference? One book, and that book the Bible. We owe to it as a nation our present light and liberty, and can be reached in the short time allowed us before the termination of the session. It is not a question for Pennsylvania alone, but it is for the whole of which West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana and a number of other States are interested; so much so as to make it really a national question. The coal trade of the Ohio river alone is of vast importance to one-twentieth part of all the foreign commerce of the country, and therefore other interests are so great as to make almost every portion of the country interested in the commerce and business of that great river. I can see no objection to making a bill for the protection of that commerce a special order. An early day will answer. It cannot take more than an hour or two, I think, to dispose of the bill when once reached.

Mr. Scott—I do not mean to consume any time on this resolution, and I assumed when I rose up before that the Senate would be familiar with the merits of the bill which it is proposed to make a special order; but I donot very much now whether many Senators have looked at the merits of the question, and I wish to call the attention of the Senate for a moment.

Mr. Edmunds—I suggest to my friend that it is not proper to discuss the merits of the bill on the question to make it a special order, inasmuch as it is quite important to have the Senate decide whether or not they will consume more expeditious method of acting on appropriation bills, as the Senator would let this matter pass over for to-day.

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Of all the immense area watered by the Mississippi and united by it, and its spreading branches, into one great commercial system, there is no portion more important to the whole country, or more deserving the protecting care of the Government, than the rapidly increasing inroads upon its natural rights and advantages, than the Valley of the Ohio. The leading facts in the National Census reports, concerning the effects of the existing and contemplated obstructions to navigation, and the character and value of the trade upon its waters, the extent of the region immediately to be affected, and the large public interests connected with its navigation, are all verified in the last official report to the proper department at Washington, in the office of the States Engineer's office, Ohio River Improvement, at Pittsburgh.

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Iron, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the grain, produce, leather, pork, and other supplies required by the Southern States are sent by this river; and from Kentucky and Tennessee are shipped northward tobacco, hemp, and live stock to the interior northern and northern markets. It thus appears that on this river and its branches are borne, in large part with estate of interest at any time before maturity if demanded. The August semi-annual interest, as that due in July, there is no reason to doubt, will also be paid in gold. This is as it should be. The principal of the debt, being payable any time after the date named, has ever been construed as payable at the pleasure of the State—in this respect being like the British consols. The authorities of the State of New York give notice that hereafter that State will pay in gold both the principal and interest of her obligations. This wholesome public sentiment is steadily spreading all over the country.

## BRIDGING THE OHIO.

### Proceedings in the United States Senate.

### Memorial of Committee of Pennsylvania Legislature.

### Report of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange.

In the United States Senate, Thursday, June 9, the Vice President stated that the next resolution on the calendar was one submitted on the 27th of May by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scott] to place the bill (S. No. 256) in relation to bridges across the Ohio river upon the calendar of special orders.

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, the Senate has by its vote given to a bill affecting the interests of a railroad company a place on the list of special orders. This is a bill in which the interests of those who have their property and their trade upon the Ohio river are brought in conflict with the interests of railroad companies, and it is important that there should be legislation upon the subject some character at this session. When the bill is reached it will take but a short time to dispose of it, and I trust the Senate will make it a special order.

Mr. Boreman—Mr. President, I can see no reason for making this bill a special order. While it involves questions of very great importance, yet they are comparatively local in their character. There are numerous propositions here of national importance which should take precedence of this bill. I did not hear what the Senator from Pennsylvania said; but I see no reason for making this bill a special order, thereby giving it a precedence over many other propositions that are pending. I think it ought to take its chances on the Calendar. It involves questions of very great interest, I know; but they are questions in which only some two or three States are particularly concerned, and nationally I apprehend it involves no important question. I trust it will not be made a special order.

Mr. Cameron—I cannot imagine how any question could be more national in its importance than the commerce of the Ohio river. The Senator from West Virginia forgets that the trade on that river now is equal to all the foreign commerce of the country. It is about being interfered with by a corporation which is extending a railroad across the river, affecting the current and the capacity of the river very much. It is, therefore, important that some action should be taken upon this bill during this session; and unless it can be made a special order it is hardly possible that it can be reached in the short time allowed us before the termination of the session. It is not a question for Pennsylvania alone, but it is for the whole of which West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana and a number of other States are interested; so much so as to make it really a national question. The coal trade of the Ohio river alone is of vast importance to one-twentieth part of all the foreign commerce of the country, and therefore other interests are so great as to make almost every portion of the country interested in the commerce and business of that great river. I can see no objection to making a bill for the protection of that commerce a special order. An early day will answer. It cannot take more than an hour or two, I think, to dispose of the bill when once reached.

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No statesman can but admit that appropriations to a judicious system of internal improvement by the free intercommunication and the exchange of products among the people, is sure to be rewarded by a vastly increased population, as well as by a public revenue in a few years more than repay the expenditure.

There is scarcely a harbor along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts that has not been improved at public cost, and that too for the benefit, in a great degree, of foreign trade, when the aggregate amounts to little more than the value of the commerce of the Ohio river. And to what benefit or use is the money lavished in the state trade, three hundred and seventy-six millions, in the form of buoys and signals, all officered and manned at large cost; also, annual charges for coast surveys and for supporting a navy for protection of our foreign intercourse. Millions are thus every year appropriated, founded for the good people hop to pay all these charges: but while they do not complain of them, they think, that in point of equality and sound policy, we add and protection are due to interests of equal magnificence nearer home.

Instead of being effectually assisted by the government with needed river improvements in proportion to its importance, the bill which brings in conflict the right of railroad companies to cross the Ohio river with their bridges and those who are interested in the great natural channel of that river unobstructed as far as possible, a bill was passed in 1862 which authorized bridges of the height of three hundred feet. Bridges have been built of that span, and others are now in process of construction. Those who are engaged in commerce on the Ohio river, particularly those engaged in trade at Pittsburgh, have, during the past two or three years, lost more in the value of their property in consequence of these obstructions than it will cost to alter these bridges—

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Mr. Boreman—I inquire of the Chair if it is in order to discuss the merits of the proposition on this resolution.

The Chair—I am calling the attention of the Senate to what is before them.

The Vice President—The motion is to make the bill a special order.

Mr. Edmunds—In order to take the sense of the Senate as to whether it thinks this matter of this matter at length this morning I move to go into executive session.

The Vice President—That motion is in order, and has priority, even if a Senator is on the floor. The debate on a proposition to make a bill a special order has always been limited, the Chair is informed, to one hour, and not only the question of whether the bill should be taken up anterior to other bills, and has not been already fixed by a special order upon the subject, but the entire merits of the bill. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont, that the resolution be passed over.

The motion was agreed to.

### Memorial Relative to the Ohio River Bridges.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:*

At the late session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Ohio river is the only channel through which the coal and bulky products of Western Pennsylvania can cheaply reach the consumer in the South and West; and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, in order to render unchanged the navigation of said river and thereby stimulate inland commerce between all the points connected with the great steam navigation of which terminating at the Gulf of Mexico, have made liberal appropriations to remove all natural obstructions between the source and mouth of said river, and have constructed locks and dams at Louisville; and

WHEREAS, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are constructing two bridges across said river, between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Big Sandy, which will not permit permanently obstruct the navigation thereof, by the present and the only practical mode of transporting coal over said river; and

WHEREAS, Two large steamers and a great number of barges of coal have been, and will be, been wrecked and lost by reason of unavoidable collision with the unfinished piers of said bridges; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to urge upon Congress the great necessity of enacting such laws as will prevent the completion of said bridges and the construction of other bridges across said river, unless said bridges shall have one span over the main channel or waterway, at least four hundred feet in the clear, and in all other respects be made conformable to the importance and necessities of said river commerce.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives be appointed to visit Washington, in conjunction with a committee from the Coal Exchanges of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to urge upon Congress the subject of the foregoing resolutions without expense to the State.

Under the above, James L. Graham, I. S. Mansfield and Harrison Allen, Senators, and Joseph Walton, E. W. Davis, H. C. Johnson, D. W. Jones and W. M. Lowry, members of the House of Representatives, were appointed the joint committee, of which Joseph Walton is chairman.

In furtherance of the objects of their appointment, the committee respectfully submit to your honorable bodies the following facts and considerations:

In the structure of our country, the Mississippi and its tributaries are regarded as if intended by nature to hold the various sections together by the powerful bonds of mutual interest, growing out of free and cheap interchange of commodities. Upon this principle, and this alone, the North, and extending from the East to the West, over many degrees of latitude and longitude, including every variety of climate within the broad temperate zone, and are bordered by a soil remarkable for its productive and corresponding variety, inviting commercial exchanges, which were effected without obstruction, tax, or toll in liberty and friendly intercourse.

Of all the immense area watered by the Mississippi and united by it, and its spreading branches, into one great commercial system, there is no portion more important to the whole country, or more deserving the protecting care of the Government, than the rapidly increasing inroads upon its natural rights and advantages, than the Valley of the Ohio. The leading facts in the National Census reports, concerning the effects of the existing and contemplated obstructions to navigation, and the character and value of the trade upon its waters, the extent of the region immediately to be affected, and the large public interests connected with its navigation, are all verified in the last official report to the proper department at Washington, in the office of the States Engineer's office, Ohio River Improvement, at Pittsburgh.

The length of the Ohio River proper from Pittsburgh to Cairo is 967 miles, which, together with its navigable tributaries, gives to the internal navigation of over 4,000 miles, making a shore line of double this extent, and reaching, in its length, nearly twice the length of the shore lines of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

The Ohio drains an area of 214,000 square miles, situated in the most fertile and valuable and comprising the finest agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing districts in the great Mississippi Valley.

All of Kentucky and West Virginia, half of Tennessee, the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana and Ohio, besides Western Pennsylvania and part of Western New York, are benefited by the navigation of the Ohio river.

The Ohio river has determined the sites and shaped the destinies of the great cities of Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Henderson, Paducah and Cairo, and numerous other towns and cities extensively engaged in commerce.

Coal, lumber, oil, manufactured iron, various fabrics of skilled labor, and farming implements, furniture from Pennsylvania and West Virginia are transported down the Ohio, distributed to the interior and through the entire Mississippi basin—to New Orleans and the Gulf coast in the South—to St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Benton, and many other points west and north.

Iron, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the grain, produce, leather, pork, and other supplies required by the Southern States are sent by this river; and from Kentucky and Tennessee are shipped northward tobacco, hemp, and live stock to the interior northern and northern markets. It thus appears that on this river and its branches are borne, in large part with estate of interest at any time before maturity if demanded. The August semi-annual interest, as that due in July, there is no reason to doubt, will also be paid in gold. This is as it should be. The principal of the debt, being payable any time after the date named, has ever been construed as payable at the pleasure of the State—in this respect being like the British consols. The authorities of the State of New York give notice that hereafter that State will pay in gold both the principal and interest of her obligations. This wholesome public sentiment is steadily spreading all over the country.

No statesman can but admit that appropriations to a judicious system of internal improvement by the free intercommunication and the exchange of products among the people, is sure to be rewarded by a vastly increased population, as well as by a public revenue in a few years more than repay the expenditure.

There is scarcely a harbor along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts that has not been improved at public cost, and that too for the benefit, in a great degree, of foreign trade, when the aggregate amounts to little more than the value of the commerce of the Ohio river. And to what benefit or use is the money lavished in the state trade, three hundred and seventy-six millions, in the form of buoys and signals, all officered and manned at large cost; also, annual charges for coast surveys and for supporting a navy for protection of our foreign intercourse. Millions are thus every year appropriated, founded for the good people hop to pay all these charges: but while they do not complain of them, they think, that in point of equality and sound policy, we add and protection are due to interests of equal magnificence nearer home.

Instead of being effectually assisted by the government with needed river improvements in proportion to its importance, the bill which brings in conflict the right of railroad companies to cross the Ohio river with their bridges and those who are interested in the great natural channel of that river unobstructed as far as possible. A bill was passed in 1862 which authorized bridges of the height of three hundred feet. Bridges have been built of that span, and others are now in process of construction. Those who are engaged in commerce on the Ohio river, particularly those engaged in trade at Pittsburgh, have, during the past two or three years, lost more in the value of their property in consequence of these obstructions than it will cost to alter these bridges—

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The Vice President—That motion is in order, and has priority, even if a Senator is on the floor. The debate on a proposition to make a bill a special order has always been limited, the Chair is informed, to one hour, and not only the question of whether the bill should be taken up anterior to other bills, and has not been already fixed by a special order upon the subject, but the entire merits of the bill. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont, that the resolution be passed over.

The motion was agreed to.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.



## "IT IS THE COMMON TALK."

### The Danger Ahead—Activity of the People the Only Safety.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Vigilance on the part of the people in a republican form of government is an imperative necessity. It will not do for them or their political organizations to relinquish the right to form their platform of

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

## THROWING THE TEA OVERBOARD.

We published in our issue of yesterday, as an item of political news, a call for an Independent Republican Convention to be held in this city on the 6th day of July next. We have since learned that the call has received the signatures of several hundred Republicans, including the names of many of our fellow citizens of character, influence and steadfast fidelity to the principles of the Republican party. Our information is to the effect, that the movement is wide-spread, extending to many if not all the country districts, and it would be folly to attempt to conceal that it has a deep political significance. Whether any of the individuals concerned in this political enterprise have ulterior aims or objects, not publicly avowed, we have not the means of knowing. It, however, is but just to say, that many of the persons whom rumor connects with the call, are gentlemen of the most upright private character and of the very best standing in the Republican party. These men are not seeking office and can have no other object than party purification.

The call, which combines also the features of an address, is a moderate and not very specific statement of political grievances and abuses. These are grievances and abuses which every Republican newspaper from the Ohio to the Delaware, with the smallest claim to independence and manliness and which has not positively trifled with the people, has again and again laid bare. These are not enumerated in the call, but may be embraced in its general terms. The advocates of the independent movement, we are informed, take a bolder tone as individuals, alleging that it has its origin in a profound and widespread disgust at the trickeries and knaveries of professional politicians—ballot-box stuffing at primary meetings, vote trading and false marking in the conventions, "setting up" of "slates" and the whole train of political brokerage which results in incompetent and corrupt nominations for office. It is loudly complained that the party machinery has lately been run in the exclusive selfish interests of "rings" composed of corrupt politicians—that even now, an organized effort is being made to bring the Republican organization of the county under the administration of a single man (SIMON CAMERON,) whose political character and conduct are a reproach to the State and country.

The immediate object of the independent movement, as appears in the call, is to put an able and unexceptionable Republican ticket in the field for the suffrages of the party in Allegheny county at the next election. "An improved method for making nominations for the future" is also promised.

It cannot be denied that many of the alleged grievances are well founded, or that our party convention system needs reformation. We know of people whose services would be valuable to the party, but who will not attend either primary meetings or conventions, simply because of disgust at the disreputable character of politicians. There is a loud cry against abuses, and a stern demand for reform. Nine-tenths of the Republicans, here and elsewhere, are such from honest conviction and general devotion to the principles of the party. Unlike the Democracy, party discipline does not bind them fast—party chains do not enslave them. They will not consent to be the beasts of burden of unprincipled political intriguers. They demand better men for office. They know a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit—that men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. They know too that honest men can not be obtained by a vicious and dishonest mode of nomination.

The advocates of the independent movement, we are assured, are to carry on their banners the motto of "Party Reform." We would greatly prefer to see the purifying process go forward without any independent movement. We can never be the advocate of the disruption of the Republican party, and the independent movers in their address disavow such an intention. We think organization to throw off disease. We will not lend countenance to any movement or political project, having the remotest tendency in the direction of disunion. But we have faith that the party can and will be purified and preserved, and we shall be for the men, means and method appearing to be best adapted to produce that desirable and necessary result.

Meanwhile we call on the Republican party to come out to the rescue of the organization. Throw overboard the whole crew of office seeking, wire pulling, convention manipulating politicians. Nominate honest men and competent, in the light of day, and there will then be an end of abuse, and no need of independent movements. Enter into no compromise but make clean work, and the party will be purified and strengthened for the great work of the campaign of 1872.

## THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

Unsatisfactory relations for several years existing between the Jews and the Christians in Roumania were the foundation of the narrative of massacre with which Europe and America were horrified a few days ago. A dispatch describing in brief and general terms a local riot, in which some Jews suffered violence, was expanded by a poetical young Israelite of Paris into the story which excited so much sympathy. Among the Jews of the West, aware of the difficulties of their brethren in Roumania, a state of mind existed which made them ready to believe almost any reports, however exaggerated, of bloodshed; and this fact ought to be remembered in the way of apology for the intense excitement into which they were thrown by the fictitious dispatch.

It seems that on the 24th of April, the town of Tekutsch was the scene of a disturbance in which some Jewish property was destroyed, and perhaps some Jewish blood was shed—and of this affair accounts had been spread abroad well adapted to produce anxiety for the future. Hatred of the Jews, we are told, is not only a leading trait of Christian character, but a distinctive badge of patriotism in Roumania, and politicians who disregard the sentiment have no chance of getting on They may as well renounce all hope of rising to eminence in the career of statesmanship. The Austrian, French and English governments all at one time made strong representations to Prince CHARLES and his ministers on the duty of improving the condition of the Roumanian Israelites, but laws brought before the legislative Chamber, in accordance with such recommendations, were rejected, through the influence of the Christian and patriotic feeling of which mention has been made. In regard to the Jewish question there is said to prevail a surprising unanimity of opinion among all political parties in the country, and successive cabinets have persisted in the same policy on the subject. At the beginning of the present year Mr. COGALNITSCHEANO, the minister of the government, addressed a circular letter to the prefects under his authority, in which he exhorted them to a strict execution of the laws and regulations against the ascendancy of the Jews. The author of this letter has been succeeded by Mr. EPUREANU, a minister who is decried as a friend of the Jews, and who is believed to favor a more liberal policy towards them; but there is much reason to fear that he will not be able to hold his place, or to accomplish anything important in their behalf. Should he succeed in securing for the Israelites the same rights, and privileges enjoyed by the Christians, the result, in the judgment of persons acquainted with the country, will not be more creditable to the civilization than beneficial to the economical and industrial interests of the entire population. In consequence of the exceptional condition in which the Jews of Roumania are at present placed, they necessarily crowd together in great numbers into the cities and towns, and have most of the trade under their control. The effects of giving them equal rights must be, it is said, to cause them to buy or to rent farms, to scatter them over the country and gradually merge them into the masses of the population. We doubt, however, whether the history of the Israelites in other lands affords any ground for the expectation of this result. They do not anywhere, we believe, show much partiality for agriculture; they everywhere seem unwilling "to dig," and the "bucolic mind" is, perhaps, not among the endowments of the race. But another of the results anticipated from the change is certain to be realized. They will be grateful for the recognition of their indisputable rights, and instead of hating, they will love the Government which secures them in the enjoyment of them.

By many it is thought that the time for the declaration of the Pope's infallibility has almost arrived. Some readers may be pleased to see a full statement of the dogma as laid down in the *schema* to which the telegraph has several times referred. By passing this *schema* the Council will affirm it to be "a dogma of faith that the Roman Pontiff, in virtue of the divine assistance which has been promised him, cannot err when in exercising his office of supreme teacher of all christians, he declines by his apostolical authority that which ought to be held as an article of faith by the universal church in the things of faith and manners, or that which ought to be rejected as contrary to the faith."

This definition is followed by three canons, each of which ends with the threat of anathema.

"An athema is he who says that Saint PETER had only a primacy of honor, and that he did not receive directly and immediately from our LORD JESUS CHRIST the primacy of true jurisdiction."

"Anathema is he who says that the Pope of Rome is not by divine right the successor of Saint PETER in that primacy."

"Anathema is he who maintains that the Pope of Rome has only the function of the superintendence and direction of the church, and who denies him full and supreme jurisdiction, not only in matters of faith and manners, but also in the matter of the discipline and government of the church."

These paragraphs give the substance of the original canons, by which the full import of the definition is made plain.

As our readers will remember, the Cable a few days ago reported, on the authority of the *Augsburg Gazette*, that the American delegates to the Council are more and more opposed to the dogma, and also that they are deeply disgusted with the sophistry and hypocrisy of its advocates. From the known hostility to the dogma of so many Bishops, Americans and foreigners, many persons are anticipating another great schism in the Catholic church. Even some Catholics have expressed apprehensions of such a result. Perhaps the fear is not very general.

Some think that, in spite of the formal proclamation of the dogma, it will continue to be regarded and treated as a mere matter of opinion. In certain Catholic Universities of Germany, they say, it may give rise to interminable discussions, but in the estimation of the great majority of the Faithful, the authority of the Scriptures will be looked to as alone determining the authority of the Pope. Some may derive comfort from this suggestion, but we suspect that it is not founded upon a sound knowledge, either of the Scriptures or of the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic church.

THE St. Domingo business is becoming suspicious. Though few facts have as yet been elicited, there is reason to fear that the acquisition of the island, for which Gen. GRANT has espoused with unusual earnestness, has been attended by some of the influences and the use of means which taint pretty nearly everything in the public service at present. That Gen. GRANT is complicated with these objectionable influences and means, no one will permit himself to believe short of the clearest proof. But jobbery and corruption are openly attributed to others connected with the prisoners. Of course Gen. GRANT can desire nothing so much as a thorough investigation and the complete exposure of any knavery that can be detected, either in procuring the treaty or in pressing it before the Senate. It must be admitted that impertinacity with which the treaty has been pressed in that body is something extraordinary. The business has been "worked up," as the saying is, with unusual industry and tact, and though we have thought favorably of the idea of acquiring the island, we are forced to admit that there exist grounds for the suspicion that unless the acquisition of the island at this time and in this manner is, of even greater importance than has been declared, there are ulterior purposes at the bottom of the scheme. General GRANT's early and unexpected return from the excursion into the trout region of our State probably had some connection with the investigation; and it may not be wholly foreign to suggest that the message in relation to Cuba, which appears to have been a sudden movement, was designed for a dark movement, rather a "demonstration," military men understand the term, to withdraw attention from St. Domingo. We are glad to be assured that the Senate inquiry will be earnestly prosecuted, and that the truth will come out. And we take this occasion to express the belief that the facts will not damage Gen. GRANT, but that it will be shown that unprincipled individuals have improved the opportunity to promote selfish and unworthy objects by joining a cause which had enough of real merit to carry it through.

IT is difficult for us in this country to understand the intensity of interest with which, for certain reasons peculiar to the country, the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is debated in England. Several times, a bill legalizing such marriages has been passed by the House of Commons and afterwards rejected by the House of Lords. Within the last two months the question has been again before Parliament. One night when the Lords were debating it the Duke of Marlborough read, for the edification of the House, the following extract from a letter, which he declared he had met with in an American newspaper:

"I married a widow who had a marriageable daughter. My father, who became my son-in-law, took a fancy to my step-daughter and married her. This my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter became my mother, since she was the wife of my father. Some time after my wife had a son; he was the brother-in-law of my father, and also my uncle, for he was the brother of my father's wife. The wife of my father—my step-daughter—also had a son, of course; this son was my brother, and at the same time my grandson, since he was the child of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, since she was the mother of my mother. For myself, I was at once the husband and the grandson of my wife; and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

Precisely how this statement was applied in the way of argument, we are unable to state. Though it may not have produced conviction in their Lordships' minds, it certainly produced considerable merriment. We are told that it was received with shouts of laughter.

GENERAL GRANT has lately performed the duty of arbitrator between the governments of Great Britain and Portugal. The subject of dispute was the island of Bolama on or near the coast of Guinea. It was discovered by the Portuguese about the end of the fifteenth century. Several attempts had been made to turn it to account by settlers, and in 1753 they took solemn possession of it in a manner to avoid all difficulty as to the validity of their title. In 1872 the petty chiefs of the country, in return for merchandise worth thirty pounds sterling, ceded their right of ownership in the island to the English. For a long time no advantage was taken of this cession, but at length finding some use for the Island, the Governor of Sierra Leone ordered the Governor of Portuguese Guinea to yield up the possession to its proper owner, who had bought and paid for it. This command was not obeyed; much controversy ensued, and finally it was agreed to submit the matter to arbitration. England, to whom the choice of an arbitrator was left, selected the President of the United States. General GRANT has decided in favor of Portugal.

THIS country has hardly produced a more voluminous author than WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, whose death occurred on the 12th instant. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1806, and began life as a lawyer. But he soon gave up the bar for a literary career. Whoever in the days before the war made a journey through the South, must have noticed how extensively his works were diffused through that part of the country; the "region" was "full of his labor." The traveler, if he happened to meet with people who made pretensions in the literary way, may have been surprised to hear Mr. SIMMS spoken of as "an American WALTER SCOTT in prose and verse;" may even have heard him preferred to the Scotchman both as a poet and a novelist. His books have also been read in the north, though with less enthusiasm, and some of them have been republished in England, and even praised by critics of renown. He wrote poems, dramas, novelettes, colonial romances, revolutionary romances, border romances, historical romances and medleys. He also wrote a history of South Carolina and a geography of the same State. He wrote biographies of MARION, Captain JOHN SMITH, and Chevalier BAYARD. Besides books he wrote pamphlets and contributed extensively to the magazines and reviews of the South. In fact, he seems to have been able to produce a book with as little trouble as a hen produces an egg. As we have not read any of them, we may express no opinion o their merits. In Charleston they called him Dr. SIMMS. He was an L. L. D,

HOWEVER much people may be interested in knowing who comes to this country as the French Minister, his Secretary is commonly an object of so much indifference that his name is seldom published. People everywhere throughout the country were gratified by the cable dispatch yesterday which announced the appointment of a son of EDWARD LABOULAYE as Secretary of Legation at Washington. Three or four weeks ago he published a letter in which he denied that his reported promotion as Secretary at Constantinople was the result of his father's course in regard to the *Plebiscite*. He has been in the diplomatic service many years, and upon his own testimony we know that his advance has been retarded by the well known liberal opinions of himself and his father. Personal government having come to an end, the Empire having become liberalized, his long deferred promotion has arrived at last, and he is sent not to Constantinople but to Washington.

Among the works of LABOULAYE, Sr., besides his satirical *Paris in America*, is a *Political History of the United States*.

EX-SECRETARY WELLS is not pleased with what THURLOW has said in the *Galaxy* about him in connection with the destruction of the Gosport Navy Yard, and will reply in the next number of that magazine. We are glad to see public men setting themselves right—at least contribute what they know of recent events. It is the only way the truth of history is ever ascertained. We would be glad to know that Senator WILSON intends to correct the mistake he made in his article on Mr. *Seattle* on the death of Mr. STANTON, concerning the manner SIMON CAMERON went out of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet. The Senator was informed that CAMERON resigned because of ill health and went out with all the honors, and so wrote. We think we do not err in saying that he has since become convinced that the statement was incorrect; that he is now aware that CAMERON was actually and summarily dismissed by Mr. LINCOLN and that the published correspondence was an afterthought—an invention purely to save CAMERON's feelings. It is chiefly on Senator WILSON's own account that we would be glad to see him make the correction.

TO NOTHING in the world do the American people take so naturally as monuments. Scores of incomplete affairs called monuments, to say nothing of many scores of fallen through projects, attest this peculiarity of our national character. When a distinguished individual dies the first suggestion is monumental. In the old established country of Scotland, the first thing done upon the death of any one specially follows, but in most cases too soon stops, that is, too soon for the realization of the idea. And now a monument to Mr. DICKENS is proposed, and committees are organizing and plans are forming to enable the American people to evince their respect for the memory of the author of the "Notes," by building a monument. If the dead author who stirred all hearts could return to utter one single word, we may safely say it would be—"Don't!" But the admonition is unnecessary; for with all the talk, all the committees and all the plans, there is no danger—we don't mean it, and we won't!

THE Indian Chiefs, and they are orators as well, have set out for their homes, dissatisfied, if not decidedly hostile. The burthen of the demand they made of the Government was that the wheels of progress should cease to roll that way; that is, that there should be no roads built into their country, that white men should keep away, that Fort Fetterman [illegible] has been located, and there are, of course, the government could not grant. But the Indian cannot see that they are opposed to civilization and progress, that he must either fall into civilized ways and progress or go down before the unequal contest. He returns moody and perhaps intent on war.

SPAIN has sent some fifty thousand troops to Cuba to suppress the rebellion, and the rebellion goes on, and is stronger now than when it began. How long may a rebellion hold out and how many troops must be resisted to elevate the insurgents to the dignity of belligerants? The line must exist somewhere. It is asserted that the Cubans have not reached it. Will the authority that says so please indicate how much further they must progress before coming up to the line that entitle them to belligerant rights? The information may be useful, if not to the Cubans, to others who, in the future, may undertake to achieve independence.

THE English papers are speaking confidently of an anticipated revival of the cotton spinning interests of Great Britain, which have been very seriously depressed during the last five years, having the Lancashire mills to supply of the raw material from this country. The price of cotton, however, has been steadily maintained, notwithstanding the increased supply which the fields of the South last year yielded, and the English operators are realizing a fair profit. The receipts of cotton at British ports from January first to April 1st amounted to 2,255,993 cwt., an increase of 22 per cent. over the imports for the same time last year. Of this amount the United States is credited with 68 per cent., Egypt 14, India 8, Brazil 7, and other countries 3. Since it has been demonstrated that the staple from India, Egypt and South America is of a decidedly inferior quality, and can only be used in the manufacture of low-priced fabrics, it is acknowledged that the United States enjoys a natural monopoly of the cotton trade. The culture of the plant in British India is not attended with profit, and large government subsidies are considered necessary to keep the experiment alive.

THE Chicago *Times*, which has achieved quite a reputation for nastiness, draws a parallel between Booth the assassin and old John Brown. After inditing a panegyric to the memory of the former, the writer venomously says:

Brown, on the other hand, was a disgusting old ruffian, whose memory is execrated by all who have any sympathy with the cause of liberty. His notoriety was not entirely disassociated from an idea that some flesh was moulded among the caddages of things whose ownership should not be arbitrary. He was a thief before he was a murderer, in which respect Booth had the advantage of him. The latter may have stolen large and there some silly woman's affections; but he never descended to the business of stealing horses; and he entertained just regard for the laws of *meum* and *tuum*—which cannot be said of the radical rival for perpetuity.

Had Brown struck a blow in the cause of slavery and rebellion he would have stood an excellent chance for canonization by those who threaten to elevate the murderer of Mr. Lincoln to a saint-ship.

THE official statements of the Suez Canal Company are not very flattering to the financial prospects of that gigantic improvement. It is now apparent that instead of fifteen million francs, as at first conjectured, it will take twice that amount to complete the canal, and even with the most rigid economy it is doubtful whether the revenues of the canal will ever pay its expenses. There is some encouragement in the fact that for the first time in any month the revenues show a large proportionate increase over the preceding month. In the first month after the opening the tolls amounted only to seventy-five thousand francs, while in the first two weeks of last April they reached nearly five hundred thousand.

"His death has eclipsed the gaiety of nations," appeared in a double-leaded article in the New York *World* on the demise of Dickens. It was a very pretty figure of speech and very pertinent; but it would have looked better had it been quoted or credited to Dr. Johnson, who used it on the occasion of Garrick's death. We don't often mention such things, but the *World* is so fastidious, you know.

SENATOR CAMERON missed a splendid opportunity to distinguish himself. Indian bread by neglecting to invite Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to his grand trout fishing expedition.—*Philadelphia Record*.

The fame of Winnebago is known to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, and it is doubtful whether they would have consented to be lured from the north had they understood. Indians know Simon, and it is not at all surprising that he don't like him.

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## FROM OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

**First, All Honor to the Commercial—Something Useful for the President—The One only Right Path.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1870.

All honor to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL for its brave, manly and energetic stand against corruption in place, high as well as low, and against the selfish and thieving ring that has of late been luxuriating on the vitals of the Republican party in our Commonwealth.

Who is there in Pennsylvania that does not know that the self-constituted leaders of the Republican organization here have been only intent on the spoils of office for themselves and their relatives, utterly regardless of the wishes of their constituents, the interests of the Government or the demands of the people. There is not a Congressional District in this State represented by a Democrat, that the friends of the administration, State as well as National, have not been treated in such a manner as to weaken our cause—by an entire ignoring of their wishes in regard to every appointment in the district. Towns of several thousand inhabitants, with several hundred Republican voters, have petitioned, without any dissent, in favor of a particular man for Postmaster. For no reason except that the patronage of that district is supposed to be given into the hands of an aged United States Senator, who could not get a score of votes himself from the people for any office in their gift, their prayer was unheeded, and men were put in the Government who were as unworthy of popular favor and confidence as the present senior Senator from Pennsylvania.

Does not the President know that the people elevated him to his present high position, and that he found a place near their hearts because of their firm faith in the conviction that he would never be ruled by plundering cormorants?

It was the influence of bad men in causing bad appointments to be made in our sister State of New York, and through the general disgust which the people had for their leadership, which caused our late disastrous defeat there.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania, and of the country, if it desires to continue in power must throw overboard corrupt professional politicians, and nominate new men of probity and integrity, whose whole past lives are a guarantee that they will stand by the wishes of the people. The *man* is everything.

Representatives in Congress who fail to favor retrenchment and reform, should be driven from their places, if they have gone bye when a notoriously corrupt and base man can be elected to office under the cry of the *ring* "that we must vote for him or the party is lost." There is the only way the truth of history is ever ascertained. We would be glad to know that Senator WILSON intends to correct the mistake he made in his article on Mr. *Seattle* on the death of Mr. STANTON, concerning the manner SIMON CAMERON went out of Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet. The Senator was informed that CAMERON resigned because of ill health and went out with all the honors, and so wrote. We think we do not err in saying that he has since become convinced that the statement was incorrect; that he is now aware that CAMERON was actually and summarily dismissed by Mr. LINCOLN and that the published correspondence was an afterthought—an invention purely to save CAMERON's feelings. It is chiefly on Senator WILSON's own account that we would be glad to see him make the correction.

TO NOTHING in the world do the American people take so naturally as monuments. Scores of incomplete affairs called monuments, to say nothing of many scores of fallen through projects, attest this peculiarity of our national character. When a distinguished individual dies the first suggestion is monumental. In the old established country of Scotland, the first thing done upon the death of any one specially follows, but in most cases too soon stops, that is, too soon for the realization of the idea. And now a monument to Mr. DICKENS is proposed, and committees are organizing and plans are forming to enable the American people to evince their respect for the memory of the author of the "Notes," by building a monument. If the dead author who stirred all hearts could return to utter one single word, we may safely say it would be—"Don't!" But the admonition is unnecessary; for with all the talk, all the committees and all the plans, there is no danger—we don't mean it, and we won't!

THE Indian Chiefs, and they are orators as well, have set out for their homes, dissatisfied, if not decidedly hostile. The burthen of the demand they made of the Government was that the wheels of progress should cease to roll that way; that is, that there should be no roads built into their country, that white men should keep away, that Fort Fetterman [illegible] has been located, and there are, of course, the government could not grant. But the Indian cannot see that they are opposed to civilization and progress, that he must either fall into civilized ways and progress or go down before the unequal contest. He returns moody and perhaps intent on war.

SPAIN has sent some fifty thousand troops to Cuba to suppress the rebellion, and the rebellion goes on, and is stronger now than when it began. How long may a rebellion hold out and how many troops must be resisted to elevate the insurgents to the dignity of belligerants? The line must exist somewhere. It is asserted that the Cubans have not reached it. Will the authority that says so please indicate how much further they must progress before coming up to the line that entitle them to belligerant rights? The information may be useful, if not to the Cubans, to others who, in the future, may undertake to achieve independence.

THE English papers are speaking confidently of an anticipated revival of the cotton spinning interests of Great Britain, which have been very seriously depressed during the last five years, having the Lancashire mills to supply of the raw material from this country. The price of cotton, however, has been steadily maintained, notwithstanding the increased supply which the fields of the South last year yielded, and the English operators are realizing a fair profit. The receipts of cotton at British ports from January first to April 1st amounted to 2,255,993 cwt., an increase of 22 per cent. over the imports for the same time last year. Of this amount the United States is credited with 68 per cent., Egypt 14, India 8, Brazil 7, and other countries 3. Since it has been demonstrated that the staple from India, Egypt and South America is of a decidedly inferior quality, and can only be used in the manufacture of low-priced fabrics, it is acknowledged that the United States enjoys a natural monopoly of the cotton trade. The culture of the plant in British India is not attended with profit, and large government subsidies are considered necessary to keep the experiment alive.

THE Chicago *Times*, which has achieved quite a reputation for nastiness, draws a parallel between Booth the assassin and old John Brown. After inditing a panegyric to the memory of the former, the writer venomously says:

Brown, on the other hand, was a disgusting old ruffian, whose memory is execrated by all who have any sympathy with the cause of liberty. His notoriety was not entirely disassociated from an idea that some flesh was moulded among the caddages of things whose ownership should not be arbitrary. He was a thief before he was a murderer, in which respect Booth had the advantage of him. The latter may have stolen large and there some silly woman's affections; but he never descended to the business of stealing horses; and he entertained just regard for the laws of *meum* and *tuum*—which cannot be said of the radical rival for perpetuity.

Had Brown struck a blow in the cause of slavery and rebellion he would have stood an excellent chance for canonization by those who threaten to elevate the murderer of Mr. Lincoln to a saint-ship.

THE official statements of the Suez Canal Company are not very flattering to the financial prospects of that gigantic improvement. It is now apparent that instead of fifteen million francs, as at first conjectured, it will take twice that amount to complete the canal, and even with the most rigid economy it is doubtful whether the revenues of the canal will ever pay its expenses. There is some encouragement in the fact that for the first time in any month the revenues show a large proportionate increase over the preceding month. In the first month after the opening the tolls amounted only to seventy-five thousand francs, while in the first two weeks of last April they reached nearly five hundred thousand.

"His death has eclipsed the gaiety of nations," appeared in a double-leaded article in the New York *World* on the demise of Dickens. It was a very pretty figure of speech and very pertinent; but it would have looked better had it been quoted or credited to Dr. Johnson, who used it on the occasion of Garrick's death. We don't often mention such things, but the *World* is so fastidious, you know.

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## THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

**A Short Review of the Sermon of Rev. Joseph King, by a Friend of the Public Schools.**

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Your paper of Monday contains a synopsis of a sermon preached on last Sunday in Temperanceville, by the Rev. Joseph King, on the subject of the "Bible in the Public Schools." The reading of which suggested a train of reflections, the benefits of which (if there be any) I propose, by your courtesy, to give your readers.

Let me first state that I am a firm and steadfast friend of the public schools; it was in them I received my schooling, and I expect my children to get theirs through the same medium. I want to see them an established institution of our land, and if it be at all possible, I want to see all classes of our citizens satisfied with them and supporting them cordially.

In order to this end, is it not necessary that the schools be thoroughly and entirely nonsectarian? that is, that their management and courses of study be arranged, to satisfy as little as possible that will be objectionable to an intelligent member of the Protestant sects, a Roman Catholic, a Jew, or an Infidel? These classes form the majority; they are all taxed for the support of the schools, and they all have rights in the matter which we should regard; and if we expect their cordial support for the schools, we must respect their rights and their consciences.

I observe by the preface to the sermon referred to that the "Rev. Mr. King is President of the Board of Second Directors of Allegheny City;" also, that "after singing a psalm and prayer, in which the minister prayed for the overthrow of Romanism, Rationalism is now. Also, in the body of the sermon, it is stated that "Rome in her persecuting policy has shed rivers of blood." In speaking of Rome as the "brigand there goes fresh from his prayers to Mary to cut and slash, murder, etc., dressed with a great deal more that is calculated to irritate and exasperate a large class of our fellow-citizens, who are taxed for the support of the schools.

Now, I submit, is it proper, is it discreet, in one of the management of our schools—the President of the Board of School Directors of Allegheny City—to deliver such utterances? Can we wonder that our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens hesitate or refuse to countenance circumstances? Suppose the Rev. John Hickey were President of the School Board, with a majority of his co-religionists in the Board, and that he would go out of his way to deliver a lecture, in which he would dwell on the persecution of Roman Catholics by Protestants in the British Islands and Germany, and would hold up Protestantism as everything unchristian and unholy; would you allow your children to attend those schools, or would you pay your school tax cheerfully? I am free to say that I would have strong conscientious objections to doing either. The Rev. Joseph King may be an excellent School Director from our point of view, but it is not possible that our Catholic fellow-citizens will have strong conscientious objections to the schools as long as he occupies that position in influence?

Should we not in this matter do unto others as we would have them do unto us? Would we feel entirely content if the schools for our children are attending were under the control of a Roman Catholic priest?

I grant that the management of our schools is non-sectarian in a Protestant sense, but is it so in a general sense of the term? Is it such that a Roman Catholic may have no good grounds for conscientious objections?

Should we not be well for us to calmly and with a liberal mind look into this matter, and if possible remove any obstacle which may exist, that prevents our public schools from receiving that cordial support and confidence from all classes of our people, which they should receive, and which is so essential to their permanency and success?

H.

### The Rising Tide.

[From the Philadelphia Day.]

Trickery may nominate candidates, but cannot elect them. The people, now that the excitement and anxieties of the war are over, will be more than ever inclined for many years past to disregard mere party in local matters, and exercise a wise discretion as to men. If the gentlemen to be elected as delegates on Tuesday do not, we believe this now, they will be made to believe it in October. They must make a good ticket if they expect to be elected by the people. They need not rely upon the old record vote to ratify any wrong they may choose to commit. The colored people will not be made the mere tools of political and partisan tricksters. They will join the people at large in the determination to put a stop not to our local offices, especially those in which national politics do not enter, but to the ring and their masters so far lose the benefit of their personal influence that they can no longer dole out contraband goods, and so prohibit the trade altogether.

It was not General Butler but Captain Grier Talmadge (since dead) who at Fortress Monroe, after the secession of Virginia, first applied the contraband designation to the slave. He was in earnest conversation with Gen. Butler at the time, and it was shortly after that the General adopted the title in an order establishing a "contraband camp."

### What the "Organ" Thinks of Independent Republicans.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 13.]

"We don't like such leaders; we see and despise their motives; we don't mean to uphold them or their tools for offices which they can never win except through the treachery and consent of a party which never did a healthier thing than when it kicked these engineers of malicious mischief and poor tools of tried and true men out into the outer darkness of contemptuous neglect."

THE Fenian fiasco, a few weeks since, has been exceedingly disappointing to those who were possible, by the Italian uprising in Tuscany. The march of forty mountainous miles and sticks, under Signor Galliani, to conquer Rome, presents a picture sublime in its grotesqueness and purely paralleled outside the walls of a lunatic asylum. There is a striking likeness between these two revolutionary (?) movements in this, that while they have proposed to avenge centuries of grievances by a resort to armed force, both were signalized by a lack of brains and rapid and overwhelming, if not disgraceful defeat. The Fenian leaders have been sent to his troops, which would have done honor to a Quixotte, on the eve of disaster, and Signor Galliani repeated the performance with almost identical results. Before leaving Rome, *Herald* correspondent, writing from the "front," says:

"His proclamation stated to his followers that they were about to strike before crowning the Pope by numerous other corps, all having the same objective point. He declared that the hour had arrived when Italy one universal republic. To think that the Pope will be crowned! Why, he would not be fit for these sacred altos would in itself be a crime. But a word in regard to the antecedents of the consecrated leader. Galliani is by no means by profession; he has been a cook the greater part of his life, and, as I have before stated, a very good one. It is said that he was early imbued with republican principles by Garibaldi, whose cook he was. Upon such meat, then, was fed this ardent republican who undertook the attempt to set Pio Nono and Emmanuel at defiance."

Just to think that after all this waste of oratory and warlike preparations, eight of King Victor Emanuel's regiments captured poor, foolish Galliani's entire army!

THE recent action of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, touching rights of female students, marks an era in the history of the woman merchants in America, which augurs favorably for its final success, though perhaps the opposition made in the early stages of any more advanced views of those who have taken upon themselves its leadership. The very positive triumphs of the movement in Europe have not been appreciated on this side of the Atlantic, and that such is the case is perhaps attributable to the fact that so little has been accomplished with a quiet earnestness which has astonished the stoical conservatism of the Old World. Already in Switzerland, where the reform has been fought from its inception, the women have gained many decided advantages over their opponents. There are at present in the Zurich University fourteen ladies, four of whom are studying medicine and two philosophy and natural history. They are admitted to all the lectures, and in short, enjoy all the privileges and opportunities vouchsafed to the male students. A correspondent says:

"In December, 1867, the first lady was promoted to Zurich to the degree of a doctor, surgeon and accoucheur. She was a Miss Nadine Suslowa, from Russia, who, though not very fluently conversant with the German language herself, performed the entire examination, both with the attending professors that she finally passed, and with the written and printed dissertations of her opponents. This great incident created a profound sensation in the students of the University of Zurich. In March, 1870, a Miss Morgan, from London, graduated most honorably before an audience of more than a thousand learned persons."

Of the fourteen lady students now at the University two hail from the United States.

THE New York *Standard* asks: "What killed Charles Dickens?" The substance of its own answer is as follows:

"Mr. Dickens probably owes his death to these American and French English readings, for the least accessory to his travels here in an unusually delicate state of health, and the excitement of the season, while he was suffering throughout his entire visit from a severe cold, would have rendered them more than ordinarily hazardous. He never walked less than fourteen miles a day while in this country, and that at a pace with an exhausted vitality, and in a climate to which he was unaccustomed."

The above is preceded by the following:

"When he was last in this country, and while residing at the Westminster Hotel in this city, he was anxious on the arrival of every steamer, though he never left his room, while suffering from a severe cold, with incessant coughing, in addition to his daily exercise in which they [the reporters] were not allowed to intrude, so much as receiving them, lock himself into his room and spend hour after hour in studying and answering their letters and reading. Now I think it is evident the bulk of his twenty-four hours, to be concentrated in the manner he was pressed, was too much."

The question must occur to the reader—though it seems not to have occurred to the writer—that if Mr. Dickens was so busy after hour in studying and answering" his pack of letters, and if at the time "the bulk of his twenty-four hours" were "concentrated" in his reading, how could he walk his fourteen miles? The writer appears to have set out to kill Mr. Dickens, and was not nice in choosing the means.

IT is asserted by the Philadelphia *Gazette*, which paper says it is not generally known, that "the prevailing impression to the effect that is that steel must eventually take the place of iron for most uses where durability is needed." In England steel has been introduced into one branch of trade since December, the steel rail being a conspicuous illustration. Under the impulse of the success already achieved by the American steel works, and the protection afforded by the new increased duties, a large amount of additional capital will undoubtedly go into the business, and our countrymen will not be long in making headway against the foreign competition.

IT is asserted that Jefferson Davis is now at Memphis, living in poor health, and that not only is property at that point, and Davis, the richer brother, is almost entirely lost to them. Joe Davis's plantation is now owned by Ben Montgomery, formerly a negro slave in the family, who now ranks as a leading white people, in New Orleans, Washington, and other places which he visits as a body-servant, and who finally became the chief overseer and accountant of his master. After the investment of Vicksburg, when the Davises were refugees, Montgomery had a chance to plant three full crops of cotton, and he made enough money to pay the first instalment of the purchase price of the plantation, viz., $20,000, he has made several payments since, and he is now esteemed among the ablest planters in Mississippi.

## INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

**Call for a Convention of the Republicans of Allegheny County, to Meet on the 6th of July to Nominate a Full Ticket.**

The following address and call for an Independent Convention of the Republicans of Allegheny county has been put in circulation, and, as we are assured, been signed by several hundred members of the party:

**Republicans of Allegheny County.**

The time has come for a reform of our party organization, if we would have it maintained in its purity, strength and ascendancy. The principles of our party will endure as long as our free American sharp-cramped continues to exist. The party has a glorious history—an imperishable record. It was the main support of the country in the dark days of treason and rebellion. It has constructed fabric Commonwealths on broad and solid foundations. It has given liberty, civil rights and protection to a people which it found in bondage. Its traditions will kindle an enthusiasm in the generations which are to succeed to the inheritance it has protected, preserved and enlarged, to emulate its patriotism, courage, endurance and wisdom.

Our duty is to maintain the party organization pure and incorruptible. The men of the Republican voters of this county are not satisfied with the mode of making nominations for public offices. The party has no fair representation in the Convention; the result is often incompetent, and in other cases bad nominations. Corruption largely prevades the public service. The Legislature of our noble old Commonwealth has become a reproach to the name. The fruits of the glorious works of the past are in danger of being swept away by the rising tide of corruption.

The Committee, assuming to represent the Republican party of this county, have issued a call for nominating delegates to a County Convention to be held next. The postponing of the Conventions so to nominate a period, plainly shows that the committee are unwilling to trust the nominations to be made to the people, and the selection of delegates is left to produce the voters of our party to the alternative of asserting any ticket, however objectionable, or that may be nominated by any means, however unfair, or not voting at all.

Under

seven Republicans. The three Democrats in the affirmative were Kogers, of Arkansas, and Wade and McCormick, of Missouri.

The Senate bill for which this is a substitute requires the three per cents, issues forty-five millions of national bank notes, redistributes twenty millions, and provides for free banking on a gold basis. The most important vote in the House was that on Judd's motion striking out the clause retiring about forty millions of greenbacks to make up the excess between the three per cents and the new bank currency. This was carried on a rising vote of 72 to 44, but there was no opportunity to test the yeas and nays. The two bills will probably go to conference committee to adjustment of points in dispute.

**The Tax and Tariff Bill**

Made some progress to-day in the Finance Committee of the Senate. They will go against any attempt at consolidation of the revenue law at present, believing that what the country wants is a reduction of taxes, and they will report for the abolition of nearly all special taxes, all income sales, gross receipts, legacies, stamps, schedule A, and incomplete. The income rate will be three per cent., but the amount of exemption is not yet determined. The Committee have agreed on the House rates of tariff for tea and coffee, and will probably recommend an ounce duty on sugar. The increase on nickel and wines is rejected. The seven dollar rate on pig iron is concurred in, while steamer steel goes over for further consideration.

## A NEW WONDER.

**Subterranean Outlet to Great Salt Lake Discovered—An Immense Maelstrom.**

CORINNE, UTAH, June 9.—A subterranean outlet to Great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corinne, and between Fremont and Kimball Islands. The steamer Mary Hunnah, sailing in the vicinity last Tuesday, was drawn into the opening, which is an immense maelstrom or stupendous whirlpool, and descent and circular motion of the water were so rapid as to threaten that the vessel was made to spin around in it with frightful velocity, and it was only by a herculean effort that at the time that she was enabled to sail beyond the influence of the awful chasm. Captain Hannah reports that he has no doubt whatever that this opening, never before discovered, is the grand outlet of the lake. A party of scientific men will leave here immediately on the steamer Kate Connor to investigate this greatest of modern wonders. The result will probably show how far ages the accumulation from a thousand mountain streams has disappeared through the earth's surface.

## MURDER AT PARKER'S LANDING.

**A Man Shot for Visiting a Lady After Being Warned to Keep Away.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., June 12, 1870.

Last night at twelve o'clock Alexander Fleming, thirty years of age, who resides ten miles back of Kittanning, was shot by William H. Greenwood at this place. The shots took effect and Fleming died in half an hour. The cause of the difficulty was that Fleming was found in company with Greenwood's sister, after being warned to keep away from the house. P.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

### Fifth Annual Session of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The fifth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, met Tuesday forenoon, at ten o'clock, in St. Peter's Church, Grant street.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop began his address by alluding, in appropriate and feeling terms, to the deaths of Rev. Henry Edmund Tschudy and Rev. Samuel Tiffany Lord—being the first clergymen of the Diocese who have died since its organization in 1865. Reference is also made to the deaths of Bishop Chase and Bishop Kemper, after which the following is given as the

WORK FOR THE YEAR.

During the year past I have visited every part of the diocese; many parts of it twice, or oftener. It is only right, and my heart always prompts, that I here make my public thanksgiving for safety in my journeys; and for the bodily health, only one failing me, to do my work. Where there is so much to be done, to be promised for ahead, and to be surely accomplished at the time set, health becomes a special necessity and a very great mercy. Besides my own diocesan work, the attendance from me at meetings of the business of church, as united and co-working throughout all the dioceses, I have given more than a month of the year to the diocese of Maryland. But this was not a burden to my own diocese; for I gave abroad only what might and ought to have been otherwise my weeks of rest. To help in its great need, the diocese in which I had so happily spent seventy-two years of my ministry, and to relieve my much-loved friend and bishop there, was a privilege fully as much as it was to me, the recent election of an assistant bishop in Maryland will supply the increase of Episcopal work.

The summary of my services is this:

Sermons preached 189—50 of these in Maryland;

Addresses—124—32 of these in Maryland; confirmed 785 persons, on 84 public and 12 private occasions. Of these 263 were confirmed in Maryland on 28 public occasions; the rest, 482, in this Diocese, at 56 public and 12 private services. I have baptized 12 adults and 26 children, and have "received" 2 children previously baptized in private. I have given admission to the Holy Communion 59 times (7 of these in private), in this Diocese, and 22 times in Maryland, in all 81 times. I have held the Confirmation, in whole, or in part, 95, and catechised on sundry Sundays 8 times. I have buried 7 of marriages and 6 funerals, and met 12 Vestries of Parishes—for conferences on their plans and activities. I have preached on the vocations—two or more of these occasionally holding public meetings—to ordinations, to former stones—for Trinity Chapel in this city, during our last Convention, on June 19th, for Saint Michael's Church, Kensington, on September 1st, for Trinity Church, Connellsville, on May 16th; and for Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, on June 24. I have consecrated three churches: one in Maryland and two in this Diocese, St. Paul's, Pine, on April 12th, and that of Mount Washington, on December 23th. I have made more than twenty visits to the sick in the church schools, and I have taken part in the meetings and work of the Pittsburgh Church Guild whenever since my return, as I was in my hinder. I have twice gone to New York to attend the meetings of the Board of Missions, and general Seminary of the Board of Missions, and of the House of Bishops. I have sent out with my pastoral letters in behalf of our Diocesan Missions; one in behalf of city mission work, which, as Bishop, I established in this city; one presenting: one for the Christmas Fund, and one the Licensing Hymns for the use of this Diocese.

I have ordained one priest and one deacon. The Rev. Samuel J. Eccles, Rector of Immanuel, elected Rector elect of Trinity Church, Washington, was ordained to the Priesthood by me in his parish church, on the fifth of November last, on presentation by the Rev. Richard S. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Uniontown, and Dean of the Brownsville Convocation, who, with the Rev. Henry J. Loring, Rector of Christ Church, Brownsville, and the Rev. Samuel S. Chevers, Missionary at Connellsville, joined in the imposition of hands.

On April 1st, in St. Paul's Church, Kittanning, on presentation by the Rev. Wm. Milton Rector of the Church, and Dean of the Kittanning Convocation, I ordained, as deacon, Wm. Hogg, the Principal of the Free bank-ing school, and assistant to the Rector in the services of the parish church.

I have received into the diocese, by letters dismissory, since our last meeting, the Rev. Benjamin F. Brooke, from the Diocese of Tennessee; the Rev. Warren H. Roberts, from Illinois; James K. Mendenhall, Deacon, from Pennsylvania; the Rev. Wm. Wilson, and the Rev. Samuel S. Chevers, from Ohio; the Rev. George Hall, from Delaware; the Rev. Reuben C. Caswell, from New Poundland, (under the provision of Canon 19, Title I of the Digest), and the Rev. John B. Lindsay, from New Jersey.

I have given Letters Dimissory to the Rev. William P. Ten Brook, to the Diocese of Wisconsin; to the Rev. Thomas M. Thorpe and the Rev. William A. Scarlett, to the Diocese of Albany, and the Rev. William A. Fuller to that of Illinois.

CHANGES OF CURE.

The changes of cure have been as follows: The Rev. Morrison Byllesby has left Christ Church, Meadville, and become Rector of Christ Church, Oil City, and of St. John's Church, Rouseville, Venango county, and he is extending very vigorous and efficient labors throughout the oil tanks and valleys, and in connection to his special cures. The Rev. Dr. Killikelly has taken charge of the Mission in and near McKeesport, Allegheny county, previously carried on by the Rev. Dr. Bellam. The Rev. Richard Mackay, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Monongahela City, has become Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Brady's Bend, extending his missionary services into Kittanning and Plumbing, Clarion county. The Rev. George C. Hall has left Emanuel Church, Cameron county, and become the Rector of Christ Church, Meadville. He has also taken charge of the Mary Ann Furnace. The Rev. Mr. Caswell, county, freely supplying to that zealous little flock the services which it has long enjoyed from his predecessor in Meadville, and from the late Rev. S. T. Lord. The Rev. Henry Edmund Brown, ceasing to be the Rector and Missionary at Brady's Bend, has taken charge of the new and promising mission at Johnstown, Cambria county. Mr. Brown visits and officiates in other towns on and near Johnstown, and will begin a service every a week day evening service in Christ Church, Green street, once in each month. The Rev. John K. Karcher, removing from Kittanning, has become the Rector of Emanuel Church, Allegheny city. The Rev. Thomas J. Bailey has transferred his missionary work from Mc-Keesport to the new Saint Luke's Church, (Bloomfield) in this city. The Rev. Benjamin S. Seymour, Deacon, has become in Kenwood School, has been teaching in the Parish School at Sewickley, and reading service and sermons in Trinity Church, Manchester.

THE NEW CLERGY.

The new clergy added to our list are engaged as follows: Rev. Benjamin F. Brooke having been transferred to this Diocese from the last Convention, has thus become canonically resident here, and Rector of Christ Church, Allegheny—as having charge of which I reported him a year ago. The Rev. Warren H. Roberts is Rector of Saint John's Church, Pittsburgh; the Rev. John A. Dooris, Rector of Saint John's Church, Sharon, and Missionary through and in the vicinity of Warren; the Rev. James K. Mendenhall, ordained by me a priest, (on November 4th, 1869) became thereupon Rector of Christ Church, Meadville; the Rev. Samuel S. Chevers is Missionary in Connellsville and Mount Washington, and the Rev. George Hall is Rector of St. Andrews Church, Clearfield, and Missionary in that town and county; the Rev. Richard Mackay, Rector, will has taken Missionary charge of Emanuel church, Emporium, Cameron county, and does, at my request, willing and efficient missionary work at other points in that part of the Diocese; the Rev. John B. Lindsay is Missionary in St. Paul's Church, Monongahela City, and in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Elizabeth; the Rev. Wm. Ballard, ordained a Deacon on April 1st, has charge of Lambeth School, and assists in the services in the Parish Church in Kittanning.

THE CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

Of these seven candidates for Holy orders reported last year, one, J. Lawrence Steele, has been transferred to the Diocese of Wisconsin; the rest are still on our list. One candidate, William Ballard, transferred to my charge, has been ordained to the Diaconate. Another has been transferred from Pennsylvania; and six new candidates have been admitted by me during the year. The present number is 12, viz.: 6 duly admitted as candidates for Priest's Orders. James Lewis Parks (admitted March 7th, 1868), Boyd Vincent, S. A., (September 14th, 1869), Christopher W. Smith, M. A., (May 26th, 1869), Thomas A. Stevenson, (June 8th, 1869), William Richard Mackay, B. A., (April 19th, 1870), and Samuel D. McConnell, B. A., (April 19th, 1870). Five are at present candidates for Deacon's orders, but expecting to become candidates for Priest's orders: Frank E. Ballard, (July 1st, 1869), John P. Norman, M. D., (September 9th, 1869), Wesley Kearns, (September 9th, 1869), Percival Beckett, (September 23d, 1869), Joel G. Clarke, (December 25th, 1869). Two look no further than to Deacon's orders: Gideon Hughes, (December 1st, 1869), Joseph Barber, (June 1st, 1869).

CLERICAL SUBJECTS.

The Bishop then spoke of various other subjects connected with his office, among which were Missions, Finances, Parochial Reports, etc. He then entered largely into the subject of Foreign Missions, showing the great importance of the work, and urging his people to renewed efforts and increased liberality in spreading the gospel within the bounds of the Diocese. Considerable space is also given to the discussion of the proposed "Half-fare" law in the office for the ministration of infant baptism."

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Bishop concludes his address in the following language:

We all know that while unbelief says now that we have, as a people, no God, nor must recognize any, Romanism, says that she is God's voice to nations and to men on all matters which elects, civil as well as religious. In no land so much as this, is their peril from either falsehood. Here every system is voted, and hence, only mock liberality would ignore the peril coming alike from such unbelief, or from superstition. Morality and truth, virtue and conscience, perish under either, and more easily and rapidly than any may allow, either error could make its power felt in our nation. We can do our partin defence of the right; first and chiefly by greatly increased diligence in preaching Christ and interpreting His Church, as we have received both. Then, in other matters that do not trench on these, let Churchmen, Clergy and laity lay hold on works of public good they do. Beneficence is His; let us where we rightly can, give our best efforts also to vindicate His right. There are kinds of beneficence much needed in this communityand, most of all, a Church here, we have not produced our full share. As a Church here we need the unstinted means for our institutions of mercy, Society, and God will bless society, expect this from us. But chiefly, let us believe and declare that "Righteousness is God's; His in Christ, practically such, for it is His work. I am not referring to what any law, in its meaning, is or ought to be. I refer to the realities among us, God's recognized rule. Christ's name and truth pledged, and the widely spread and deeply cherished belief in and reverence for the Holy Bible; the offices of Christian worship and instruction in our National and State institutions, in our army and navy, great days of national humiliation and thanksgiving, now our custom; these are facts of real and important significance. We have the duty and right to make them more full and influential. That a State Church is essential to religion is a falsehood, that its absence makes the nation atheistic, is a theory gone by. It wrought out its good its day; it is embalmed in some wise books of ours; but now that the theory is actually passing from the nations as well as from new, what wise man will look for its revival instead of girding himself to truer philosophy and to the manly tasks of the day. Our people and nation we see now, year by year, become practically more, and more, divided by Christ's Name. Other nations have to follow us fast; our own motherland we see doing this among the rest. Let us cheer them and ourselves for our own part here as godly men. This rule of judgment, in forming the opinion on this most grave question, the *public education of the future*, and long-felt convictions on this whole subject of education by the Church and for the Church, the right way and work for each, were given in the clear report of the Committee on Education to the House of Deputies in our General Convention of 1865. These years of study and observation have but confirmed those views. The principle commended is, discover duty, be diligent in what one is done. Do not form beautiful ideals, of a world and a church such as our hearts might crave, but with open hands and hearts, what the hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. See what the church can and will do; and arouse her to her work. Prove to the State is doing, will do, and ought to do, and go in and hallow that to God and Christ. Let not unbelief and superstition be opened by our hands to authorize and thereby destroy what we may hallow and make holy.

The State and the Church have their departments in Education; they have them actually, and they ought to have them on right theory. Let the Church have her own Colleges and Boarding Schools, and Select Schools, and such Parish Schools as she can establish; for these private need and will be largely sought in the Church in them can make her own Communicants, and put her services and lessons into the center of all. To this quite attainable measure of practicable duty, we in this Diocese have not yet by any means reached. Would God I could see more promise of it than I do! But all around us, before our eyes, in every town I see them, are the Public Schools with massive buildings replete with every convenience and appliance, provided at a cost often of excellent grade, at liberal outlay with throngs of children, fairly organized and disciplined. God is not shut out of these schools. His word and even His worship are recognized there. They are all that I could desire them to be, but they are not in essence God's—they are in many things not His. They will become worse by our neglect; they will become better by our recognition and counsel. Any how they *are*. If they were not in existence, we, as citizens and legislators, would devise some such system for the great fundamental needs of the young of our country. Shall we not then, now that such schools are in existence, and most clearly not to be given to be let die, shall we not, as Christians and as Churchmen, baptize them for Christ? His little ones as far as we can? We can do much. In my journeys I am glad to turn aside into these schools, and the word of Christ and Church teaching is always welcomed from the minister of Christ. Shall we let Satan do it there? Shall we let the mandate of foreign superstition work with the Evil One towards the same one end? Or shall we labor with other believers to do our share as well as their own? And then, of course, bolde prayer for God's presence so fairly won? What can we offer to the swarming thousands of children in this place? I could we, or at any rate, will we meet even our own wants? Possibly we might in this city, nowhere else in our land, be given up here; for it would require more money each year than is paid as salaries to all our clergy in these cities for those in our stead of the teachers, and more money than we even spend in church building for the due proportion of the school houses, that would compete with existing supplies. And in this State, to say nothing of the Union, it would be sufficiently recognized and encouraged in the Public Schools. Let us do our part, for Romanists and Canadians will be always ready and able to expel from the Public Schools all such as these. Atheism of O'Neil; but a sudden foray might at any time effect serious injury before forces could be collected to defeat it. It is essential to the peace of Canada that attacks upon its territory should be made from the side of the widely spread and deeply cherished belief in and reverence for the Holy Bible; the offices of Christian worship and instruction in our National and State institutions, in our army and navy, great days of national humiliation and thanksgiving, now our custom; these are facts of real and important significance. We have the duty and right to make them more full and influential. That a State Church is essential to religion is a falsehood, that its absence makes the nation atheistic, is a theory gone by. It wrought out its good its day; it is embalmed in some wise books of ours; but now that the theory is actually passing from the nations as well as from new, what wise man will look for its revival instead of girding himself to truer philosophy and to the manly tasks of the day. Our people and nation we see now, year by year, become practically more, and more, divided by Christ's Name. Other nations have to follow us fast; our own motherland we see doing this among the rest. Let us cheer them and ourselves for our own part here as godly men. This rule of judgment should guide

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## CHARLES DICKENS.

There are probably few households of either Great Britain, Canada, or the United States in which the announcement of the death of CHARLES DICKENS will not cause some emotion of regret. He was undoubtedly the most popular author of his time, and his works have been read and equally enjoyed by people of all classes from the highest to the lowest. The great lady in her mansion and the poor seamstress in her garret,—the man of letters or of science in his study, and the coachman on his box, have all felt the fascination of his writings. For many years now, while great multitudes in many lands have been indebted to his works for innocent amusement and for society in loneliness, tens of thousands have found in them sympathy and comfort under the trials of sickness and poverty. Not a few have found in them a charm that could cause even the pangs of hunger to be for awhile forgotten. In order to gain such power over the hearts of men, Mr. DICKENS resorted to none of the modes by which other authors have often acquired a temporary popularity. He appealed to no religious sect or political party. He flattered no prejudices of class by satirizing one portion of society for the entertainment of the others. He evidently loved human nature for its own sake, and the more simple or unsophisticated the condition in which he found it the greater was the delight with which he studied and portrayed it. The success of his works is a striking proof of the truth of CARLYLE'S saying that woman is perennially interesting to man." One really valuable result of Mr. DICKENS'S career as an author, has been the influence of his works in enlisting the conceptions of the wealthy and well to do classes in the character and fortunes of the poor and neglected. He has also directed attention to many social abuses and to the injurious operation of old and vicious systems which might, it would seem, have continued to flourish for centuries longer but for his interference. The comprehensive humanity of his writings is indeed their most admirable characteristic. They are so pervaded and animated by this benevolent spirit that they seem to have been written in the interest of philanthropy, and their tendency surely is to excite the reader's sympathy in behalf of the victims of wrong, and indeed of all sufferers. Of many of Mr. DICKENS'S characters, however, it is a serious blemish that they appear to be good because they cannot help being so. Their constitution is so happily strung that they are unable to do anything wrong. Mr. DICKENS also seems to have been very unfortunate in his acquaintance with people who professed themselves interested in the subject of personal religion. Most of the people of this sort portrayed in his works are represented as hypocritical scamps.

Mr. DICKENS having been born in 1812, was not a very old man at the time of his death. His constitution must have possessed extraordinary vigor and elasticity. In the lately published *Note Books of* HAWTHORNE, it is stated that during some theatrical performance in Liverpool, Mr. DICKENS "acted in a play and farce, spent the rest of thenight making speeches, feasting and drinking at table, and ended at seven o'clock in the morning by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company." This is recorded as an instance of his "unweariability." His life has been one of industry so prolonged and labor so intense as only an excellent constitution could have sustained until the age of fifty-eight.

In reference to his personal character much will probably now be published, and the world will for the first time learn the whole truth about him,even though no formal biography of the novelist should be published. During his lifetime quite contradictory impressions have existed among his acquaintances and equally conflicting reports have circulated in public as to the leading traits of his character. We may, however, feel perfectly sure that he was neither the embodiment of selfishness described by his enemies nor the embodiment of generosity described by the very small number who knew him intimately. Though certainly very ambitious of aristocratic notice, like all Englishmen of his originally low social position, at least on one occasion he vindicated his self-respect in a very creditable manner by refusing to appear as an amateur actor in a circle in which he could not be received as a gentleman. If his ambition was to receive attentions from high people, it is a comfort to know that he dined with the Queen a few months ago. Hence he did not die unblessed." His separation from his wife is a circumstance of his life, which we fear can never be explained entirely to his credit.

After all, it is rather poor curiosity for grown up people to seek to pry very deeply into the history of such a person as DICKENS. He was a man of genius—but a hundred or two hundred years hence, he will occupy a very small place in the history of English literature.

## "THE SICK MAN" AND HIS VASSAL.

Politicians in Europe are very much concerned just now about the conduct of the ruler of Egypt. He has been receiving large supplies of warlike weapons from the United States and from Belgium, and he has added considerably to the strength of his army. These manifest preparations for war have given great offense to the Sultan at Constantinople, who regards them as an indication of a purpose on the part of his vassal to declare and establish his independence. By increasing the force of his army the Khedive is also charged with violating an engagement into which he voluntarily entered with the Sultan when they settled their difficulties last autumn. A circumstance which enhances the indignation of the ruler of Turkey and at the same time procures for him the sympathy of a majority of the statesmen of Western Europe, is the belief that Russia is stimulating, if not seconding, the Viceroy's threatened revolt. As only Russian aid could in any case render it successful, the presumption is entertained by some that unless assistance from that quarter had been promised, the Viceroy would never have thus defied his suzeraln. Nobody doubts that the present Czar is not less desirous than his predecessor NICHOLAS to promote the death of the sick man on the Bosphorus and to appropriate a portion of his estate. The independence of Egypt would undoubtedly be a long step in the direction of the consummation so eagerly wished for by Russia. The process of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire having once begun, it would go on rapidly, no doubt; Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Epirus, through Russian aid or intrigue would soon follow the example of Egypt.

Then, by the loss of Egypt, often justly spoken of as "the key to Mecca," the influence of the Sultan in the Mohammedan world as Khalif would be destroyed. The Mussulman rulers who now take a certain pride in recognizing him as their sovereign would disdain and throw off their allegiance, while others would eagerly embrace the opportunity of extending their domains at his expense. Of these latter Persia in particular might get largely by the disruption, with the ready consent of Russia. As is well known, friendly relations have for some time existed between these powers. In view of these probable results of the independence of Egypt, we can easily believe that its ruler may fully expect the co-operation of Russia in the attempt to deliver himself from the control of the Sultan. But the Western powers, under the lead of England, would, of course, again resist a change so certain to be disastrous to the Turkish Empire and beneficial to Russia. In their advance towards the conquest of Asia, the Russians have already approached so near the British Indian possessions as to cause much alarm both in Calcutta and in London. With Egypt under the sway of a ruler owing his kingdom to the Czar, and with the Czar in absolute control of the Bosphorus, England might as well give up her Asiatic dominions at once. The chief interest of the controversy between the Sultan and the Egyptian Viceroy would seem, then, to rest upon the question whether or no Russia is prepared to sustain the latter in his endeavor to make himself independent. The mere fact, generally admitted, that Muscovite intrigues have had much to do in exciting the Viceroy's discontent into activity, appears to some observers to involve a promise of material aid in the approaching conflict. But history does not warrant us to put upon them any such interpretation. The agents employed in them may have been working merely to keep their hand in practice, or more probably, there is a hope that in the confusion of war between two Mussulman powers, complications may arise fatal to "the sick man"—or presenting an opportunity from which Russian diplomacy may derive an advantage for future use. There may be many conjectures on the subject, all equally plausible, and perhaps all equally groundless. But authorities appear in the main to agree that Russia is neither disposed nor prepared to engage at present in such a war as would necessarily result from co-operation with the King of Egypt against the Sultan. The Emperor's health, for one thing, is very bad, and besides a year if not a longer time would be required to make the arrangements and preparations demanded by the exigencies of so mighty a conflict. Hence, it is probable that the Viceroy will be left to his own resources. If so, the result of his controversy with the Sultan is not difficult to foresee. Though invested by *firman* with the right of transmitting his power to his descendants, the ruler of Egypt in respect to the Sultan merely holds the rank of Vizir. Hence when the proper time shall have come, his sovereign the Sultan, backed by England, will set him aside as disloyal, and put some one more faithful in his place.

## THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND.

Never before was there so much likelihood as now exists of the introduction of the ballot into English administration. To secure the change has required a long and hard contest; the arguments for and against the method have been thoroughly canvassed, and the prospect is that, if it shall now be adopted, it will be accompanied and guarded with provisions to prevent some at least of those frightful abuses by which the institution is degraded in this country. Hitherto in England the elector has been required in the exercise of his right, to declare his preference for one candidate or another by lifting up his hand, or his voice in the presence of the multitude who may happen at the time to surround the place of election. When a change from this open manner of exercising the right of suffrage first became the subject of agitation, it was found that the weight of opinion in favor of the established mode was quite overwhelming. From time immemorial the land owners had been accustomed to consider their tenant farmers as bound to vote in accordance with the wishes of their patrons. They supposed this control of their tenants' votes to rest upon a perfect and indisputable right, and until a very recent time few tenants were disposed to question a practice sanctioned by prescription so venerable. The modern spirit which dared to attack the ancient usage, did not at first command much respect even among the farmers. It was looked upon as low radicalism, generated in the manufacturing districts, among the people who did not enjoy the privilege of being owned and ruled by "real born gentlemen." And, in fact, the great manufacturers, "the lords of industry," had appropriated the doctrine of the lords of the soil, and claimed and asserted the right to control the votes of their workmen just as the land owners claimed and asserted the right to control the votes of their tenants.

With too few exceptions, both the proprietors of land and the employers of labor sternly took advantage of their power to compel those dependant on them to vote as they desired them to vote or by deprivation or dismissal to punish them for the refusal to obey their behests. As a matter of course, the vast influence of wealth was thus arrayed against the introduction of the ballot. In addition to this influence many of the most able and earnest friends of reform have always opposed it as a manner of voting unworthy of the English character. It is the duty, they say, of every citizen to choose his side in the political conflict, and without fear or reserve to proclaim his sentiments as to the government of the country. Only in this way they think, can independent intelligent political action be secured. In the timidity which shrinks from the open avowal of their opinions and asks for the ballot that they may conceal them, there is cowardice disgraceful to Englishmen. They also say that if the ballot should be introduced, there is danger that each elector may be satisfied with the mere deposit of his vote as his whole civil duty, and may take no farther interest in the political controversy of the time. Another consideration which has been much insisted upon by these as well as by the less disinterested opponents of the ballot, is the abuses to which it is exposed. We are sorry to say that some of the most damaging illustrations of these abuses have been derived from the records of elections in the United States. However, in spite of the antagonism of selfishness and in spite of plausible objections founded upon the possible evils of the measure itself, the cause of the ballot has steadily gained ground, and seems destined before long to become the established English method of election. But if introduced, it will be accompanied with an ingenious, though rather complicated, contrivance to prevent the abuses which have been so ruinous in this country. The fact is interesting, and the change may well be watched with attention by Americans, as it may be possible for them to learn something practically useful by the result of the English experiment.

## THE ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

General Irwin, a worthy, popular and attractive man in every re pect, has scarcely been in office as State Treasurer for two months, and the struggle for re-election is commenced—commenced as much by the men who were disappointed by his election last January, as it is by himself or friends. Indeed, we had better write that the struggle to get possession of the State Treasury is now the principal object of the contending factions of all parties. It shapes politics in every county in the State, and many there are who will effort to get into the Legislature, solely for the purpose of voting for a Treasurer, as out of that vote they calculate they can make double what is paid for a session's salary. The Auditor is a feeble condition or politics, but it nevertheless exists, and it would be much better, either in its grace, or feebly attempt its reform. In several localities we confidently expect a split in the Republican party on this question, so that we may therefore lose the control of one of the branches of the Legislature. The mass of men cannot longer keep their eyes closed to these facts; and they demand the election of State Treasurer out of the hands of the Legislature and give it to the people, if reform is possible. No party, no government, can long stand the shock of such a struggle.—*Harrisburg Topic.*

A Philadelphia paper on the same subject says it is well understood that Mr. MACKEY will again be a candidate, and that his local nominations, so far as he and his friends will be able to control them, will be made in his interest. The introduction of an issue so personal as this will be likely to produce results not otherwise probable.

THE crop prospect is pronounced good by reports from nearly every quarter, Canada excepted, from Maine to Texas, from Florida to Minnesota. The rains which have fallen in the last few days will add millions to the value of the productions. It seems likely that the greatest question will be how to transport the crops to market so as to render worth growing. In the West this question is leading to the formation of associations with the view, in some manner, to exerting an influence favorable to reasonable rates of transportation. Of the drouth in Canada, the Toronto letter says:

> If rain does not come soon the Canadian crops will be much lessened in bulk, even if they are not totally ruined in some sections. Even the household gardens are suffering, and the drouth is becoming one of an al a scale hitherto unprecedented in Canada of late years, and the consequence is really alarming throughout the whole country. The rivers are diminishing in volume, and as the streams are already unable to bear the usual supply of saw-logs, even the lumbering trade is languishing.

IN the United States Senate on Wednesday, the 8th instant, Mr. CAMERON went out of his way to speak as follows:

> Mr. Cameron, (Rep., Penna.) a member of the Committee on Foreign relations, hoped that the committee would not be charged with the investigations they had already considered—that San Domingo question in another phase. He said that a White House deposit on under the Government he himself had been censured by his own friends in the House of Representatives for doing certain acts; that that censure stood on record yet, and probably always will, and that his injury notwithstanding the then President of the United States, in his message to Congress, sent a message to the House stating that the very acts complained of were done by his order and under his direction. It was now proposed to do the same thing with General Babcock, who was acting under orders of the President. That officer was one of the mildest men he had ever known, and the charge against him would doubtless be disproved.

The blister-wound of the censure of the House of Representatives, in April, 1863, on that infamous contract business still rankles and will not heal. It was very hard on the patriotic Senator to be condemned by his "friends" in the other house, while President LINCOLN alone was to blame, and had, according to CAMERON, assumed the responsibility. The case of official hardship he puts is distressing and excites our sympathy. His "friends" in the House would not take Mr. LINCOLN'S word for it, although given to them in the solemn form of a Presidential message. Alas, CAMERON, how unfortunate in your "friend."

We have looked for that message of President LINCOLN stating "in his sense of justice" that the very acts complained of were done by his order and under his direction, but have not been able to find it. Will not the distinguished Senator furnish us with a copy? We confess to a good deal of curiosity on the subject of the message. We would like to know in what way Mr. LINCOLN made contracts through CAMERON, more especially contracts that drew forth the censure of the House of Representatives. Indeed, we are incredulous enough to believe that he made no contracts of any kind. Let us have the message. Meantime we commend to the sympathy of our readers the pitiable case of the Pennsylvania Senator.

THE verdict in the MCFARLAND case promises to be not wholly without good results, since it has awakened the medical fraternity to a sense of its responsibility in cases where attempts are made to justify murder on the plea of insanity. It has become quite common where the question of guilt is in nowise problematical, where the evidence is conclusive and overwhelming, for the attorney for the prisoner to set up this plea, and in the difference of opinion among pyhsicians as to what evidences the existence of the malady, he very rarely fails of making it successful. The acquittal of COLE and MCFARLAND are notable instances. The subject has excited a great deal of comment of late among all classes and now the Medico-Legal Society of New York have taken it under advisement. At a meeting of the Society, held in New York on Thursday evening last, Dr. JAMES J. O'DEA read a paper on the subject, in which, among other things, he said:

> "A reform was needed in the administration of the law as regards insanity. Whether this reform should be of the character recommended by Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi—that when this plea is set up it should be decided in the Court of Cauncery to be passed upon by a jury, and if there decided to be well sustained she id be allowed in the Circuit Court, and if not, not or whether the manner of getting the expert experts to testify should be the object of reform—was an open question. His remedy would be that the Court appoint the medical experts in the case, and not, as now, allow them to be employed by counsel. The only true expert, in the speaker's opinion, was one who knew the witness upon the stand when he was healthy, as well as when it was in an insane condition.

Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND approved of the sentiments contained in the paper, but thought there would be difficulty in putting the law of which it was a condition into practice. In his (Dr. Hammond's) opinion the hypothetical questions always put to medical witnesses in cases where insanity is sought to be established, should be framed and put to the jury on their own evidence elicited, and not by counsel on either side, for these questions are now framed to suit the prosecution or the defense, as the case may be, thus entrenched, also, that insane men should be punished according to the extent of the crime committed. Even hiring them should be safe in some instances, as he thought it possible for them, in many cases, to control their impulses, as it would prevent the propagation of insane people. The setting aside of McFarland, he thought, was an outrage; for he was now the only man in this community who was privileged to do just as he pleases. He should have been sent to the insane asylum.

It is pleasant to know, however, that the debt is in process of diminution. On the 1st of January, 1869, the total net debt was $2,846,562,371 28. Before March, 1870, there had been paid in the course of the Treasury, the debt has been reduced $118,930, 1 and still remains applicable to the sinking fund of bonded liabilities will be redeemed in about fourteen years. It is a question now whether Congress will not reduce taxation so as to provide only enough revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government and pay the accruing interest on the public debt, but none of the principal of it, or to allow things to remain as they are, and hand over to our seventeen year old boys, in 1884, the whole debt, principal and interest, lawful age, a nation free of debt and with inexhaustible resources.—*What a glorious inheritance!—Washington Chronicle.*

This is delusive. Why fourteen? If fourteen years are good, would not ten or even seven be better? What reason exists for the longer that does not equally demand the shorter term? Will our credit be better under the scheme that pays the debt in fourteen than it would be under one that would extinguish it in fifty? And as to the effect on the prosperity and development of the country itself, what is in taxation laid on to the very verge of endurance that it should be persisted in? With each year the tax bearing and debt paying capacity of the nation increases, and with time and development the rate of taxation diminishes. With our capacity and intention to pay fully established, the next thing to do is to spread the debt over such a period as to stimulate development and make the burthen as light as possible. There certainly is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and the fourteen year policy suggests the possibility of some such calamity.

THE "Republican Congress Campaign Committee" have permanently organized by choosing Senator WILSON Chairman and electing the following permanent Executive Committee: Senator WILSON, Chairman; LOGAN of Illinois, CAMERON of Pennsylvania, KETCHAM of New York, CHANDLER of Michigan, SAWYER of South Carolina, RICE of Arkansas, SARGENT of California, and PLATT of Virginia. SO CAMERON is fully installed as leader of the campaign in Pennsylvania. The work of "setting up" conventions in his interest is going on. State Senators chosen at the coming election will have a vote on the United States Senator question when CAMERON'S term expires, and a Legislature must be chosen in his interest. Thus politics in Pennsylvania, so far as Republicans are concerned, have been refined down to a nice point. CAMERON'S sole object is to pave the way for his own re-election. All who feel like assisting him are expected to fall into line and keep step.

THAT fishing party which Senator CAMERON arranged from the Capital was short and presumably agreeable. A great deal of pains were taken to render it all that the distinguished guests should desire. To clear the way for them Mr. DON CAMERON, his brother-in-law Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. WM. COLDER, all of Harrisburg, and Mr. JAMES DUFFY, of Marietta, on Tuesday last proceeded ahead to the chosen place in Clinton county. Reasonably imagining that the distinguished party would be hungry, these gentlemen went immediately to catching fish, and were eminently successful—so successful, in fact, that when the distinguished party arrived, which they did Friday evening, that they had little else to do than eat fish. It may be said that their fishing was confined to this branch of the sport. Saturday evening the party returned to Harrisburg greatly refreshed.

THE new naturalization treaty with Great Britain, which is now before the Senate for ratification or rejection, provides that citizens of either country may renounce their allegiance to their former Government on taking up their abode within the jurisdiction of the other, provided the renunciation takes place publicly and in a manner hereafter to be described. After such renunciation has taken place, the person so renouncing shall not be claimed as a citizen of the Government to which he previously owed allegiance. In cases where persons leave one country and become citizens of the other, and subsequently desire to renew their first citizenship, a public renunciation of the second citizenship will be sufficient to entitle them to be reinstated.

THE result of the Indian chiefs' visit to Washington is not in the highest degree encouraging. Their language has been anything but conciliatory, and if peace is preserved it will not be from their efforts. The profession of ignorance of certain treaties illustrates the folly of treating with the Indians as with civilized nations. The impression left on the mind by their speeches is that they do not intend to keep faith, and that, after all, coercion, as gentle as possible and in a humane spirit, must chiefly be relied on to keep them in order. No one need be surprised to hear that these chiefs on their return have taken the war path with greater ferocity than ever.

GENERAL BUTLER, who after all, though frequently wrong-headed, is about the most practical man at present on the stage of action, is preparing an amnesty bill which will be nearly universal in its provisions. The exceptions will be very few. When the bill comes in it is to be hoped that there will be enough in Congress to put it through and close finally a question which has been too long kept open only for mischief. Mr. SUMNER has enjoyed the leadership in this respect quite as long as is good for the health of the nation. We are glad that GEN. BUTLER has taken hold of the question.

WEST POINT is not a sentimental institution. Things turn there on cold reality, certain regulations being prescribed for disposing of every question. It was therefore foolish and cruel to send there two colored youngsters, one physically defective, the other deficient in mental training—one year being the extent of his schooling—expecting them to succeed on sentiment. To expect the one defective in sight, or the other without even a common school education to pass the rigid examination prescribed for all alike, because of their color, was a stretch of sentiment to which West Point is a stranger. Of those who annually submit themselves to the ordeal we believe considerably less than half graduate; and it would be exhibiting better sense than was shown in the sending to the institution the young men referred to to select really competent negroes to make the trial. That negroes have a chance at West Point, according to their capacity, there is no reason to doubt. The two whose cases we have referred to were even favored, if anything made much of—at any rate they were not "put through" as white boys usually are. They leave with nothing to complain of so much as the lack of sense on the part of those who sent them to an ordeal which they should have known they could not pass.

THE Indian chiefs in Washington, we are assured, are not pleased with their visit, and, growing impatient, "long for their native wilds." It is feared that they think more about taking the war path when they return than the ways of peace. RED CLOUD scarcely disguises his ill-temper and manifests considerable arrogance. "Tell the Great Father," (the President) said he, "to move Fort Fetterman away and we will have no more trouble. I have two mountains in that country—the Black Hills and the Big Horn mountain. I want the Great Father to make no roads through them. I have told these things three times; now I have come here to tell them the fourth time. I do not want my reservation on the Missouri; this is the fourth time I have said so." SPOTTED TAIL said "I will quit the war path and go to farming, too, if you will always treat me like this, and let me live in as big a house." The opinion is prevalent in Washington that our Indian affairs are not promising for peace.

THE next point of interest, it is probable, will be the Red River country, where a collision between REIL'S forces and the English expedition is likely,in which the latter stand a chance of getting roughly handled. From many different quarters REIL will receive help, and the danger is that our country will become involved. REIL, to whom certain concessions have been made, demands full and complete amnesty, which the English authorities refuse to grant. In some respects the case resembles that of Texas in its early difficulties with Mexico. It is not difficult to perceive that it is the commencement of a state of things that will either lose England a wide district of country or involve her in an immense expense to retain it.

THE funniest thing that has yet come to our notice in connection with the late Fenian raid is the proposition of the Toronto *Telegraph*, which amounts to about this: If the United States will pay four million of dollars, which Canada is said to have expended in repelling the Fenians, the money will be used by the government of the Dominion in increasing the capacity of the Welland canal. If the "Kanucks" will persuade Great Britain to settle that little outstanding indebtedness known as the Alabama Claims, we will promise to build enough ships in the next ten years to carry all of her population who desire to our shores, which would be the greatest good we could confer upon them.

THE overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in New York last month, it is now agreed on all hands, resulted from the disgust which the people have for the leadership which holds their noses to the grindstone while it obtains the spoils of office. The party in that State has been deliberately ruined by despising the people, and by counting on their "running with the machine" under all circumstances. Even the excellent ticket which was put in the field could not secure their indorsement of the bad leadership of which they had so long complained in vain. And so the Republican masses in New York just buried the leaders out of sight.

IT will not please the country to learn that the Senate is likely to substitute a bill of its own for the SCHENCK Tax and Tariff bill, which is the result of months of ups-and-downs. This, however, is the fact attending a great deal of the labor in either branch of Congress,—what one perfects the other disagrees in a majority of cases. With the SCHENCK bill the country appears to be well satisfied, especially as a measure reducing taxation some sixty millions annually. Experience does not justify great expectations concerning the Senate; and, so far as the question of tariff duties is concerned, the presumption is that nothing will be done at the present session.

THE health of J. EDGAR THOMSON is reported to be so precarious as to compel him to relinquish in a good degree the arduous duties of President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. It is reported, also, that in view of Mr. THOMSON'S impaired health, the question of successor in his important office is considerably canvassed. The names of three or four gentleman are freely mentioned in this connection, but the popular expectation seems to be that Col. SCOTT, the able and active first Vice President, will succeed Mr. THOMSON.

IT was the "Reformers" who carried Washington at the recent charter election against the "Regulars." The Republican "bolters" did the work handsomely, BOWEN, the nominee of the "regular Convention," being very generally thrown overboard by them. No "organ" has as yet undertaken the task of reading them out of the party. As they carried the day by upwards of 3,000 majority, it would not be easily accomplished. Besides, that sort of thing is "played out."

IT seems to be settled that the reported murder of Jews in Roumania, Turkey, was a gross exaggeration. There appears to have been some rowdying, more as a joke than in earnest, and for the interference of the Governm ent the Jews appear to have expressed their thanks through a local committee. Thus ends a sensation of the very first magnitude.

ENGLAND has now turned its attention to the manufacture of gigantic engines of war, will attack from above. At the arsenal at Woolwich they have two of these machines which are capable of throwing a shell weighing a ton and a half almost two miles with a charge of seventy pounds of powder. The dropping of one of these projectiles on the deck of a vessel would annihilate her, and the effect upon land would be equal to the sprung of a mine. One of these shells after journeying through the air fully a mile and a half pierced the earth to the depth of twenty-five feet. They are three feet in diameter, and it is thought that range will be increased to four miles.

THE late Bishop Kingsley, before his death, wrote a letter from India to the New York *Christian Advocate*, which has just come to hand, in which the following passage occurs descriptive of missionary labors in that country: "The preacher takes his stand a little one side of the swaying mass, and begins to sing or speak. A few turn at first from mere curiosity. With successful bazar preachers the number usually increases until hundreds are often found listening. Often some one openly disputes with the preacher, blowing the claims of his own religion, and thus a colloquy ensues. Thus, day after day, and year after year, is this preaching and disputing kept up in the market places.

THE Pennsylvania Medical Society, at its late meeting in Philadelphia, evilenced an appreciation of the woman question as connected with the practice of medicine, which, in the opinion of the past history of the Society, shows considerable progression in the direction of liberality. On motion of Dr. Attle, the Woman's Medical College was accepted, and all the resolutions as affecting that institution and the status of female practitioners were rescinded. This places lady practitioners on the same footing as their professional brethren who commenced the study of ethics of the National Medical Association.

THE author of the short apology for Father Hickey in a local paper, who finds fault with the illustration of a "jewel of copper in a swine's snout," as lacking in chasteness, is apparently not as familiar as he ought to be with the writings of Solomon. See Proverbs, ch. XI—verse 22—As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion.

THE State Medical Society met yesterday in Philadelphia. Among other subjects of interest likely to agitate our modern Galens is that of the right of women to practice medicine and attend the hospital clinics. There are a great many liberal men in the profession among the delegates, and there seems little doubt that the question will be fairly treated, as it should be.

IT is said the employes of the Atlantic and Western Railway, which is owned by the State of Georgia, were compelled a short time since to subscribe to the Atlanta *Era*, Gov. Bullock's organ, or quit the road. They subscribed.

THE President is like a Mayor. He is human, and would like to go a fishing. We advise him to use the "brown hackle" fly, for at this season it is particularly fascinating to trout.—*Philadelphia Post.*

And beware of fishers of men.

## Chinese Emigration Direct.

It seems that "John," notwithstanding the action of the San Francisco agents, has quite made up his mind to test the salubrity of the Southern climate. The bark Ville De St. Lo, direct from Hong Kong, has arrived in New Orleans with one hundred and sixty five Celestials destined for the interior, where they are to labor on the plantations. This of course must be viewed in the light of an experiment and on its success or failure the future of the Chinese Immigration rests. In a few days the second load will arrive at the same point on the ship Charles Agusti. A Mr. Sampson, a wealthy shoe manufacturer of North Adams, Massachusetts, has sent all the way to San Francisco for seventy-five Chinamen, whom he proposes to put into the places of a number of persons in his employ who are periodically afflicted with a mania for "striking." The action of this gentleman has created considerable indignation among the operatives of North Adams, who are preparing to give the Orientals a warm reception. Those who have arrived at New Orleans, however, will not have anything to complain of in fear, and if they prove as good cutters and cane workers as Koopmanschap claims them to be, will be heartily welcomed.

## Important Telegraph Movements.

The last step in the movement of consolidating all the anti-Western Union telegraph lines in the country took place at Boston last week, in the election of a new board of directors of the Franklin company; and soon we shall have a pretty formidable rival to the Western Union in the Atlantic and Pacific company and its wires. They will embrace the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, the old Atlantic and Pacific lines from New York to all the leading Western cities and the Missouri river, and the lines, respectively, of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads; all of which are now up and in operation, and give reliable communication across the continent and between all the principal cities of the great business belt of the nation. The capital stock of the company is put at $10,000,000, of which the old Atlantic and Pacific company is assigned $3,000 000, and the two Pacific Railroad lines $3,000,000 each, while the extra $1,000,000 goes for the Franklin lines and the general amelioration of the obstacles to the arrangement.

WHAT to do with the avails of the next cotton crop, is the question which is much discussed in the South. It is not exactly counting chickens before they are hatched, for being out of debt now, it is reasonable to suppose that when the next crop is gathered a considerable surplus will be on hand. It is gratifying to know that the idea of factories, not for working up cotton solely, but the minerals of the South, is the most prevalent one. This receives encouragement from some statements made at the recent Industrial Convention at Memphis. A factory in South Carolina sent packages of yarn to England last spring, and sold them there at a profit of four and one-quarter cents per pound over and above the cost of the cost of manufacture. It appears that these yarns can be made five cents per pound cheaper than at the North, and when sent here for sale, after paying the freight and commission, have returned a profit to the manufacturers of seven cents per pound. It is said that a Northern manufacturer, who had observed the success of the Southern factories during periods of depression, and had started one on an experimental establishment in Georgia which yielded $15,000 profit from only 16 frames or 2,400 spindles, while his other factories paid no profit, has moved his manufacturing business to the South. It is estimated that the principle of manufacturing goods in that region, where the staples are produced, if applied to Southern cotton, would readily save from $2,000,00 to $3,000,000 per annum to the South.

A PAMPHLET has appeared in France foreshadowing the cutting up of Spain and the division of the country between France, England and Portugal. Spain is a ward in chancery in France. The authorship is said to be generally attributed to Louis Napoleon. Anonymous pamphlets are frequent, and seldom excite much interest. Such a pamphlet as Spain as is here spoken of would be but pursuing logically her downward career from the time her glory commenced to wane. That Napoleon should covet such an extinguishment of the country, is reasonable enough to suppose. That its present situation favors almost any scheme he might conceive, is equally true. All that is wanting is a little stipulation giving Cuba to England, and the price which France bears towards us for driving her out of Mexico, and the pleasant remembrance England has of the events of our war. As for Portugal, she is of no account.

SOME Baltimore women are reported to have carried the decoration business to the excess of bestowing their choicest flowers on the grave of J. WILKES BOOTH, the memory of whom must be more precious to them than the soldiers who fell fighting for the rebellion. It has long been the misfortune of Baltimore to be infested by the very worst sort of characters, always numerous enough to keep a pre-eminently unenviable reputation for that city. It was probably the mothers of this disreputable brood of men who thus gave assurance of their sympathy with the traitor. It is important it must be pleasant to contemplate the probability of these creatures perpetuating the class to which they belong, and increasing a kind of population from which the city has already suffered so much.

THE New York *Standard* gives circulation to rumors that the purposes of the New York Democracy in opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment, and the recent legislation of Congress in connection with it. Our contemporary alleges that "the amendment law passed by Congress, by which it is intended to secure purity in elections, has thoroughly aroused the Democracy, and the leaders again talk of resistance to Federal authority." A special session of the Legislature, with this end in view, is spoken of as one of the steps contemplated;—the object being to pass measures which shall bring to a square issue the contest between Federal and State authority. Sensational as the story may seem, says the *Times*, enough is on record to invest some portions of it with plausibility.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, referring to the efforts of McFarland in Indiana to have the divorce which his wife obtained annulled, says: "If he could carry his proceedings so far as to compel his wife to live with him and for after what has passed, he would prove a more effective agent in destroying the marriage laws than all the disciples of free love who have ever preached or practiced. Public opinion is so far made up and settled in his case that it would seem the part of decency for him to rest content with his acquittal; but decency is not his forte, and perhaps he has read history to such small purpose that he expects by engaging himself before the people to get appointed to some position of honor and emolument, perhaps the mission to Spain.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* enters the following protest against unjust discrimination in freight: We are informed on good authority that the rate on fourth-class freight from Louisville to New York on shipments being chiefly tobacco, is thirty-five cents per hundred weight. The rate on the same class of freights from Cincinnati is forty-five cents. Here is a discrimination against Cincinnati that claims attention. It may be asked, Can the Louisville shipments are moved from the warehouses; those of Cincinnati from the depots. Ground for the same description of complaint exists in Pittsburgh the year round. We think the *Gazette* will find, as we do, that it can take it on in complaining.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, New York, has just received a gift of $42,000 in cash—one-half from Hon. Wm. Kelley, of Rhinebeck, and the balance from two other friends of the institution. Mr. Kelley's gift will be applied to the endowment of the professorship of agriculture, for rent for books on agriculture, veterinary surgery, natural history, architecture and civil engineering. The Cornell realizes the conditions of which those who are capable of throwing a shell weighing a ton and a half almost two miles with a charge of seventy pounds of powder. The dropping of one of these projectiles on the deck of a vessel would annihilate her, and the effect upon land would be equal to the springing of a mine. One of these shells after journeying through the air fully a mile and a half pierced the earth to the depth of twenty-five feet. They are three feet in diameter, and it is thought that range will be increased to four miles.

THE Newark, (New Jersey,) *Courier* thinks if Congress would follow the President's lead in Pennsylvania," or some other good place, the country would be gratified. Our friend should bear in mind that Congress makes it a point to follow the President in nothing. And "that's what's the matter."

IT is asserted that Information has been received in Washington that an English company of moneyed and commercial men have made a proposition to pay all the expenses of the Government of San Domingo, and to take charge of the exports and imports, they having the right to fix the rate of duties, etc., of it, getting control of the commerce of that territory. It is found that the treaty will not probably amend the treaty now pending in various matters, but generally conformable to the suggestions contained in the President's message, so that the treaty will have to go back to the San Domingo government for concurrence.

A MICHIGAN correspondent of a New York city paper writes as follows about matters in that State: The iron and copper interests are confined to the Upper Peninsula, which is nearly altogether a mining region, and will probably at no distant day be a State by itself. The iron district is in Marquette county, and is about six miles wide and one hundred miles in length. There are now twenty mines in work and fifteen furnaces. The amount of production from 1856 to 1869, inclusive, is as follows: iron ore, 2,939,230 tons; pig iron, 193,129 tons; total, 3,132,359 tons. Value of production, $23,097,999.

THEY are already counting the good results of reducing the tolls on the Erie Canal. The receipts of wheat at Buffalo during the month of May this year aggregate 3,229,158 bushels, against 1,758,046 bushels last year; of lumber, 14,611,000 feet, against 8,30,196 feet; of staves, 4,992,254 against 1,078,722; of hoops, 4,814,971, against 2,5,706; and the receipts of all sorts of article coal moving westward promise to be very much larger than during the last or any previous year.

DURING the nine months ending September 1, 1869, the exports from the port of Vera Cruz, consisting mostly of precious metals, were—

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| To the United States | $ 697,724 70 |
| To France | 1,733,950 00 |
| To England | 1,493 354 25 |
| An aggregate of | $6,028,672 95 |

IT is said that "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" was completed by Mr. Dickens before the first instalment went to press. This is hardly probable, as such was not Mr. Dickens's practice. It is to be hoped, however, that the report will turn out well founded. The publication will serve in a slight degree to lift the veil unlooked for death of the distinguished author.

ILLINOIS, which, perhaps, more than any other State, owes its rapid development to railroad enterprises, has 4,708 miles of rail now open to traffic, and four hundred more in course of construction. The cost of these great highways has been estimated at $12,-56,568, of which the State gave no inconsiderable share.

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